

C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E

Basic Course

Volume IX

Lessons 1-26

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PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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PART I
LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mă: Ts'ing mân neĩ-teĩ kè lõ-paán haĩ shuè mã?
- Leĩ: Ngõh tsaũ haĩ Leĩ Taaĩ-Mãn, ni-kaan p'ò-t'aũ* kè king-leĩ, yaũ mat kwaĩ-kòn à?
- M: Ôh, Leĩ king-leĩ, ngõh haĩ k'ing-ch'aat k'uk p'aaĩ laĩ kè ching-t'aam. Ngõh kiũ tsô Mã-Ming. Ngõh yaũ ti yě seung heung neĩ ts'ing kaaũ.
- L: Yaũ mat chí-kaaũ ne, Mã ching-t'aam?
- M: Ngõh seung chi-tò neĩ shik m-shik Leĩ Taaĩ-Nin ni-kòh yãn.
- L: Leĩ Taaĩ-Nin ni-kòh m'eng* keĩ shúk. K'ui yaũ keĩ taaĩ nin-keĩ à?
- M: K'ui taaĩ-yeuk* sa-â ling sui. Ī-t's'in haang suen*.
T'eng-mãn wâ k'ui haĩ ni-shuè ch'ut-yâp.
- L: Ôh, ngõh keĩ-tak là. Neĩ seung wãn k'ui me?
- M: M-haĩ. Pat-kwòh ngõh seung mân neĩ keĩ kòh kwaan-ue
Leĩ Taaĩ-Nin kè mân-t'aĩ, tak mã?
- L: Tong-in* tak la. Ts'ing ts'òh-lòk chí k'ing la.
- M: M-koi, m-koi. Neĩ yaũ mō k'ui kè seung* à?
- L: Tui-m-chuê. Ngõh t'ung k'ui m-haĩ hó shúk. Ngõh mō
k'ui kè seung*.
- M: Kóm, neĩ hoh m-hoh-ĩ kóng k'ui kè yeung* peĩ ngõh t'eng à?
- L: K'ui taaĩ-yeuk* ng-ch'èk-ng ts'uèn ko, yat-paak-ĩ-sháp
keĩ pông ch'ung, mã-mã* shaũ. K'ui hó-ts'z taaĩ ngaan-
keng, sheung sũn yaũ so. Neĩ hoh m-hoh-ĩ kóng peĩ ngõh
t'eng, k'ui faan mat tsui à?

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- M: K'ũĩ m-haĩ faân tsuĩ, pat-kwòh ngõh seúng wán k'ũĩ tsô ching-yân. Neĩ chi m-chi-tò Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn haĩ pin-shuè chuê à? Haĩ pin-shuè tsô kung à?
- L: Ngõh m-chi-tò k'ũĩ kè teĩ-chĩ haĩ pin-tô pòh! T'eng-mãn wá k'ũĩ yĩk mǎ tsô kung lǎh-pòh.
- M: K'ũĩ toh-shò haĩ pin-tô ch'ut-yâp à?
- L: Shât-tsoĩ k'ũĩ hó shiú haĩ ni shuè, k'ũĩ toh-shò haĩ Tung-Fong K'ui-Lôk Pô.
- M: Leĩ King-Leĩ, ngõh ts'ing neĩ tseung ngõh ni ts'è kè fóng-mãn pò-shaú peĩ-mât.
- L: Hó la. Ngõh ooĩ pò-shaú peĩ-mât.
- M: M̄-koi, m̄-koi.
- L: M̄-shaĩ-m̄-koi.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Please keep it a secret.
2. It is already midnight. Why aren't you asleep yet?
3. I am the manager of this club. May I help you?
4. She didn't commit any crime. She was only frightened.
5. Your upper lip is all swollen. What happened?
6. My physical feature is very common among Chinese.
7. Have you seen this man before?
8. Let me sit down, and have some tea first.
9. How old are you, and how long have you been a seaman?
10. I don't want to be a witness.
11. It is beautiful. How much is it?
12. She came to seek your advice. Will you help her?
13. Where is the boss? I want to see him immediately.
14. My boss sent me here to pick up the money. Where is it?
15. His appearance resembles a detective, but he is a teacher.
16. I am not a detective. I am a friend of Mr. Lee.
17. I live in this vicinity, and I am very familiar with the roads.

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

14. k'ui-lôk pô (ooî*) club, AN kaan; syn: ooî*
15. pó-sháú to keep, safeguard; conservative,
i.e. k'uĩ hó pó-sháú
16. pei-mât secret; confidential

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

833

畢 pat: the final, end; complete.

完畢 uân-pat: over; ended.

畢竟 pat-king: after all; finally.

182

罰 fât (faât): to punish; fine; forfeit

責罰 chaäk-fât: reprimand; blame

賞罰 sh'ung fât: rewards and punishment

罰款 fât fôk: fines; to fine

1308

罪 tsui: fault; sin; crime; punishment.

罪惡 tsui-òk: crime; sin.

罪過 tsui-kwòh: fault; offense; misdemeanour.

死罪 sǐ tsui: death sentence

定罪 têng tsui: to fix a punishment.

畢

罰

罪

畢

罰

罪

1166

盜 tô: to rob; to steal; a robber; pirate; robbery

盜賊 tô-ts'aäk: bandit; robber.

強盜 k'eung tô: highway robber.

盜賣 tô maaf: to sell property which has been stolen from other.

1196

賊 ts'aäk: thief; robber.

賊頭 ts'aäk t'aū: leader of the robbers.

小賊 siú ts'aäk: a petty thief.

盜

賊

盜

賊

盜

賊

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1168

稻 t8: growing rice.
 稻草 t8 ts'6: straw.
 稻田 t8 t'in rice field.

186

匪 fei: vagabond;
 seditious
 土匪 t'6 fei: bandit
 匪徒 fei-t'5:
 robbers

120

朱 chue: red color
 朱紅 chue-hung: scar-
 let; vermilion
 朱顏 chue-ngaān: ruddy
 face

稻 匪 朱

稻 匪 朱

1436

王 wōng: king; prince;
 ruler.

王位 wōng wai: throne;
 rank of king.

1416

喂 wai: to feed; to
 suckle.

喂奶 wai naai: to suckle;
 to feed with
 milk.

王

喂

王 喂

王 餵 餵 喂

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

警察局想 wán 李大年做證人,佢地知到
 佢時常係一間鋪頭出入,所以派一個 ching 探
 去見個間鋪頭嘅老板李大文。

呢個 ching-探好有禮 maaû,所以李大文亦
 好客氣待佢李大文將李大年嘅年紀,相 maaû,
 一一講 pei ching-探聽 chón 之後,佢問係唔係
 李大年犯 chón 罪. Ching 探話,佢有犯罪,唔使擔
 心,並求佢將呢次嘅訪問保守 pei 密;如果佢
 知到李大年係邊處就打電話通知。

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

畢	Character Number 833		Radical Number 102				
	Stroke Number 11		田				
	丨	冂	冂	日	日	日	日
	日	畢					
罰	Character Number 182		Radical Number 122				
	Stroke Number 14		四, 𠄎				
	丨	冂	冂	四	四	四	四
	四	四	四	四	罰		
罪	Character Number 1308		Radical Number 122				
	Stroke Number 13		四, 四				
	丨	冂	冂	四	四	四	四
	四	四	四	四	罪		
盜	Character Number 1166		Radical Number 108				
	Stroke Number 12		四				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	四	四	四
	盜	盜	盜	盜			
賊	Character Number 1196		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 13		貝				
	丨	冂	冂	月	月	貝	貝
	貝	賊	賊	賊			

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Uē: Neī wán pin wai* à?
- Mă: Ngõh seūng wán neī-teī k'ui-lôk pô kê foô-chaak yān. Ngõh hai kīng-ch'aat kûk lai kê.
- Uē: Foô-chaak yān m-hai shuè, yê-ti tsoi lai la.
- Mă: Ngõh hai ni shuè táng hă, tak mã?
- Uē: Uē-kwòh neī chung-i, neī hóh-ĩ hai ni shuè táng hă, pat-kwòh, ngõh m-chi-tò k'ui kei-shī faan-lai pòh!
- Mă: Ngõh kiù-tsô Mã Mīng. Ngõh hai chung k'ui kīng-chaat kûk kê ching-t'aam. Sin-shaang kwai sīng mīng à?
- Uē: Ngõh hai Uē Wā. Ngõh hai ni shuè waán hă, wán hă p'aāng-yaū che.
- Mă: Ni kaan k'ui-lôk pô kê ch'it-peī kei uēn-shīn pòh.
- Uē: Hai, k'ui-teī yaū-shī lei-yūng kóh kòh t'eng lai hoi tsòh-t'aam ooī*.
- Mă: Ni faai pik-pò paán ti yě hai mat à?
- Uē: Yaū ti hai piu-uē, yaū ti hai kw'ai tsak, yaū ti hai t'ó-lún ooī* kê pò-kò t'ūng tít-tsuī, yaū ti hai hoi ooī* t'ung-chi.
- Mă: Neī ts'aam-ka kwòh ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô kê t'ó-lún ooī* meī à?
- Uē: Ngõh meī ts'aam-ka-kwòh ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô ti oôt-tūng, pat-kwòh t'eng-mān wā, k'ui-teī ni shuè yaū ts'ing-nīn t'uēn, chuen-moōn in-kaù t'ūng saú-tsaap mān-chué kê lei-lún, t'ūng tsê-yaū kê sz-seúng. T'uēn-uēn to hai hoi-mīng t'ūng ts'in-tsùn kê fān-tsé.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mǎ: Ts'ing-nīn t'uēn kè foô-chaak yān haī pin-kòh à?

Uē: K'uī-teī kè chí-tô uēn kiù-tsô Chau K'eūng.

Mǎ: Neī ĭ-waī ni kòh ts'ing-nīn t'uēn haī m-haī yat kòh fei-faāt
kè tsó-chik à?

Uē: Ngõh seung-sùn m-haī.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is a progressive element of this party.
2. He is an open minded person.
3. To overthrow the government by force is illegal.
4. The intelligent young man is the adviser of this group.
5. I understand your concepts of freedom and democratic theories.
6. The government is collecting information to study the problem.
7. Are you a member of this Youth Group?
8. We will inform all our members the activities of this organization.
9. The program is very long, and I don't think we have enough time.
10. If you like to, you may come and participate in our discussion.
11. Since she didn't know the rule, we will not punish her this time.
12. Do you understand the slogans on the bulletin board?
13. Ladies and gentlemen, we will begin our discussion now.
14. She is not your friend. She is just trying to make use of you.
15. I have nothing particular in mind. I just came for a visit.
16. Who is there? Come out immediately or I will call the police.
17. Central Police Station? This is Detective Smith.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. fei-faàt | illegal; unlawful |
| 2. haû-shaang-tsaí
(shiu-nĭn) | young man; youth |
| 3. waán | to visit; visiting; playing |
| 4. lei-yûng | to make use of, utilize; syn:
<u>yûng</u> |
| 5. tsôh-t'aãm-ooî* | discussion session; AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 6. pik-pò paán | bulletin board; AN <u>faai</u> |
| 7. piu-uě | slogan; AN <u>cheung</u> , <u>kòh</u> |
| 8. kw'ai-tsak | rule, regulation |
| 9. t'ó-lûn-ooî* | discussion session, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 10. tĭt-tsuĭ | order; a program |
| 11. t'ung-chi | to notify, inform; notice |
| 12. oôt-tûng | activities; active |
| 13. Ts'ing-Nĭn T'uĕn | Youth Group, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 14. ĩn-kaù | to study; to do research, syn: <u>hòk</u> |
| 15. saú-tsaâp | to gather, collect |
| 16. mǎn-chué leiĭ-lûn | democratic theory |
| 17. tsĕ-yaū sz-seúng | concept, theory or idea of
freedom; <u>tsĕ-yaū</u> 'freedom';
<u>sz-seúng</u> , 'idea, theory' |
| 18. chí-tô-uĕn | adviser; guide; director AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 19. hoi-mĭng | liberal minded; enlightened;
to list clearly |

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

20. ts'ín-tsùn

progressive, to make progress

21. fân-tsǔ

element; constituent (refers

to a certain person or persons

within a group) i.e., k'uĩ haĩ

ts'ín-tsùn fân-tsǔ 'he is a

progressive element'

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

1104

隸 *taí*: mountain plus; dignified; servant; slave; attached to; joined to.

隸屬 *taí-shúk*: belong to; attached to.

39

抽 *ch'au*: to lift, levy, whip

抽起 *ch'au-héi*: to lift up

抽筋 *ch'au-kan*: spasm, cramps

171

廢 *faí*: to throw away; destroy; annul

廢物 *faí-wát*: worthless articles

廢除 *faí-ch'uí*: to abolish; to abrogate

隸

抽

廢

廢

隸

抽

廢

隸

隸

隸

抽

廢

1250

剪 *tsín*: to cut off; to shear; to remove; shear.

剪刀 *tsín-to*: scissors; shears.

剪頭髮 *tsín t'au-faát*: to cut the hair.

126

柱 *ch'üé*: pillar; post (Cl. t'ü)

石柱 *sh'ük ch'üé*: stone pillar

剪

柱

剪

柱

剪

剪

柱

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

179

糞 fàn: manure; night soil; dung

糞肥 fàn-fēi: refuse, manure

糞廁 fàn-ts'è: a privy

落糞 lōk-fàn: to manure.

314

喝 hōt: to call out; bawl

喝住 hōt-chuē: call to stop

喝彩 hōt-ts'oi: to applaud; acclamation

162

凡 fān: all; common; everyone

但凡 tān-fān: whatever; whoever

凡事 fān-sī: anything; everything

糞

糞

糞

112

莊

chong: serious; sedate

端莊

tuen-chong: dignified

喝

喝

喝

1395

乙

uēt: to mark; stem; curved.

甲乙

kaèp uēt: the first and second.

凡

凡

凡

莊

莊

莊

乙

乙

乙

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

警察局嘅 ching 探知到李大年亦係跑華
街一間 k'ui 樂部出入所以又去啲處 wán 佢
雖然李大年亦唔係啲處,但係佢有機·會見到
呢間 k'ui 樂部嘅內容,內便有一塊壁報板,貼
有種種標語,規 tsak 等等.

佢又知到呢間 k'ui 樂部有一個組織,叫
做青年團.團員自稱做開明同前進份子,專門
研究同 saú 集民主嘅理論.佢地嘅思想或者
有·多少偏左.

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

隸	Character Number 1104		Radical Number 171				
	Stroke Number 16		隸				
	一	十	士	士	士	士	士
	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸
抽	Character Number 39		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 8		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	抽
廢	Character Number 171		Radical Number 53				
	Stroke Number 15		广				
	广	广	广	广	广	广	广
	廢	廢	廢	廢	廢	廢	
剪	Character Number 1250		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 11		刀				
	刀	刀	刀	刀	刀	刀	刀
	剪	剪					
柱	Character Number 126		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 9		木, 木				
	一	十	才	才	才	才	才
	柱						

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fong: Ngõh haî Fong Poón. Ngõh haî ni kaan k'ui-lôk pô kê foô-
chaak yān. Sin-shaang kwai sîng-mīng à?

Mã: Ngõh kiù tsô Mã Mīng. Kīng-cha'at kûk kê ching-t'aam.
Ngõh ĩ-ka t' iū-ch'ā-kán yat-kīn òn. Hei-mōng neĩ nāng-
kau pong-mōng.

Fong: Ngõh-teĩ ni-shuè haî yat kòh mán-uē tsó-chik, ti ooi-uēn
to haî chì-shik fân-tsú. Ngõh-teĩ hó foon-heĩ t'ūng ching-
foó hōp-tsòk.

Mã: Neĩ shik m-shik yaũ yat kòh kiù tsô Leĩ Taaĩ-Nīn kê hoĩ-
uēn à?

Fong: Taaĩ-Nīn haî ngõh-teĩ ni-shuè ts'ing-nīn t'uēn kê yat kòh
chung-kiu fân-tsú.

Mã: Neĩ chi m-chi-tò k'ui kê leĩ-lík à?

Fong: Ngõh m-haî keĩ ts'ing-ch'òh, pat-kwòh ngõh chi-tò k'ui
haî Chung-Kwòk taaĩ-lúk kaaĩ-fòng chi haũ chì lai Meĩ-
Kwòk. Haĩ taaĩ-hòk tük-chòh yat leũng nīn, yaũ hui
haang-shuēn*. ĩ-ka haĩ lõ-faan kaaĩ yat kaan ts'aan-koón
tsô kung. K'ui haĩ ni-shuè mã-mã* oót-tung, hóh-ĩ wá
haĩ ngõh-teĩ kê hó t'ūng-chĩ.

Mã: Ts'ing-mán neĩ-teĩ ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô yaũ mō heung
ching-foó chuè-ch'aak à?

Fong: Yaũ, ngõh-teĩ yaũ heung shĩ ching-foó chuè-ch'aak, wá
haĩ yat kòh fúk-mô sîng kê t'uēn-t'ai.

Mã: Ts'ing-mán neĩ-teĩ ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô yaũ mat fong-cham à?

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fong: Mǒ mat tāk-pât fong-cham, pat-kwòh hái luēn-lôk ts'ing-nīn yān īn-kaù kòk chúng mǎn-chuế kè leĩ-lūn, hôk-tsaâp kòk chúng yaũ-yik shan-sam kè oôt-tūng.

Mǎ: Neĩ-teĩ kè ooĩ-uēn hái m̄-hái toh-shò tsóh-k'ing kè à?

Fong: Ni ti ngǒh tsaũ m̄-chi lǒh. Pat-kwòh ngǒh chi-tò kòh-kòh ooĩ-uēn to hái tsaũ tsz̄-yaũ mǎn-chuế kè lô-sin kè.

Mǎ: Uē-kwóh Leĩ Taaĩ-Nīn lai ni shuè, m̄-koi neĩ kiù k'ui chiù ni kòh teĩ-chí wán ngǒh, waāk-ché chiù ni kòh hô-shò tá kòh tīn-wâ* peĩ ngǒh.

Fong: Hó la.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. According to my opinion, this program is beneficial to the body and mind.
2. I like to contact the young people of this area. At the same time, I like to know them better.
3. The aim of this youth club is to cultivate fellowship among young people.
4. You may call him comrade but not colleague.
5. Although this organization is a service organization, we do have rules and regulations.
6. I will make a decision after I know more about your past experience.
7. The night gathering will be held in a restaurant.
8. She is not an active member of our club.
9. The cultural information will be posted on the bulletin board.
10. If you do not cooperate with the authorities, you will be in trouble.
11. I am not a seaman. I am an importer and exporter.
12. This is an important case, and I need your help in the investigation.
13. The framework of this organization consists of overseas intellectuals.
14. We shall hold on to our aims and try to learn from the workers.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The laborers are our comrades and you merchants should cooperate with them.
16. What kind of activities do you have at the night gatherings?
17. I don't know your past experiences. I would like to know something about them.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | t' iū-ch' a | to investigate; investigation |
| 2. | òn-kîn (òn) | a case, (legal action)
AN <u>cheung</u> , or <u>kîn</u> |
| 3. | mān-uē
(mān-fà uē-lôk) | culture and entertainment;
<u>mān-fà</u> 'culture'; <u>uē-lôk</u>
'entertainment'; abbr., <u>mān-uē</u> |
| 4. | tong-kūk | the authorities (those in power)
i.e., <u>chîng-foó tong-kūk</u>
'government officials' |
| 5. | hâp-tsòk | to cooperate; to work together
harmoniously; cooperation i.e.,
<u>k' uĩ hó-hâp tsòk</u> 'he is very
cooperative'; <u>k' uĩ t' ũng ngõh</u>
<u>hâp-tsòk</u> 'he cooperates with me' |
| 6. | hoi-uēn | seaman AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 7. | chung-kin fân-tsú | the core; framework; important or
active members of an organization;
<u>chúng-kin</u> 'important or essential';
<u>fân-tsú</u> 'element or constituent' |
| 8. | mañ-ooi* | evening party, meeting; night
gathering |
| 9. | leĩ-lík | past experiences, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 10. | kaai-fông | to liberate, shake off the yoke;
to release; to be free |

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

11. lǝ-faan-kaai outside of Chinatown (literally: the streets or places where the Westerners reside or engage in various activities) AN t'iū
12. t'ūng-chī comrade (persons of the same aim or interest) AN kòh
13. fūk-mô sīng free service; offering service without asking for compensation in return; fūk-mô 'to serve or service'; sīng 'nature; disposition or in the nature of'
14. t'uēn-t'ai organization; body of men, AN kòh
15. taan-wai* unit; a part of; a specific amount used as standard, AN kòh
16. chì-shik fân-tsŕ intellectual; well educated person; intelligentsia, AN kòh; fân-tsŕ (See Les 3:7 above)
17. cha to hold; gripe
18. fong-cham policy; aim; direction; guide, AN kòh
19. luēn-lòk to coordinate; liaison; close contact; close association
20. hôk-tsaâp to study, learn, practice; learning, syn: in-kaù (See Les 2.15)

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

21. yaŭ-yik shan-sam

beneficial or healthy to the
body as well as the mind; both
physical and mental health; shan
'body, physical'; sam 'mind, mental'

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

945

伸 shan: to stretch out or forth; extend.

伸直 shan chik: to straighten out.

伸縮 shan-shuk: to expand and contract.

745

瓦 ngā: earthenware; tile pottery.

瓦面 ngā-mín: a roof.

瓦窑 ngā iū: a kiln.

744

芽 ngā: a bud; sprout; to begin.

芽菜 ngā-ts'oi: bean sprout.

伸 瓦 芽

伸 瓦 芽

393

甲 kaap: scales; finger nails armor; a certain person

指甲 chí-kaap: finger nails

鉄甲 t'it-kaap: an ironclad

某甲 mak-kaap: a certain man

1213

則 tsak: rule; law; then.

則可 tsak hōh: then it is alright.

甲 則

甲 則

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

746
 顏 ngān: color; countenance.
 顏色 ngān-shik: color; colored.
 顏料 ngān-liú: dyes in general.
 紅顏 hūng-ngān: a rosy face.

726
 拿 nā: to grasp; to carry; to bring
 拿手 nā-shāu: dexterous; expert.
 捉拿 chuk nā: to arrest; to seize.
 拿破崙 nā-p'òh-lūn: Napoleon.

768
 奴 nō: a slave; servant.
 奴隸 nō-tai: a slave.
 奴僕 nō-p'ók: bond-servant.
 守財奴 shau-ts'oi-nō: a miser; niggard.

顏 拿 奴
 顏 拿 奴
 顏 拿 奴
 顏 拿 奴

1470
 若 yeŭk: supposing; if; like; as to.
 若果 yeŭk-kwòh: if; supposing.
 若然 yeŭk-īn: if this is the case.

805
 爬 p'ā: to climb; to crawl; to scrape; to scratch; to rake.
 爬上 p'ā sheung: to climb up.
 爬行 p'ā hāng: to creep; to crawl.

若 爬
 若 爬
 若 爬
 若 爬

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

警察局 ching-探馬明，到跑華街 k'ui 樂
 部等李大年之時，同 k'ui 樂部員責人方先
 生 k'ing-談

佢先問老方關於李大年既來歷。老方
 話，大美國；讀 -chóh 一年大李被共
 到時係一間 ts'aaan 館做工。

馬明疑心呢個 k'ui 樂部或係一個共
 組織；所以就乘呢個機會，問吓組織，
 呢情形。根據青年人，並且做研究各
 係聯 1òk 識學問，並且做各種有益
 呢係聯 1òk 識學問，並且做各種有益
 動。可以叫做文娛組織。

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

伸	Character Number 945		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 7		亻, 人				
	丿	亻	亻	亻	亻	伸	
瓦	Character Number 745		Radical Number 98				
	Stroke Number 4		瓦				
	一	冫	瓦	瓦			
芽	Character Number 744		Radical Number 140				
	Stroke Number 8		艹, 牙				
	一	+	ㄨ	ㄨ	艹	艹	芽
顏	Character Number 746		Radical Number 181				
	Stroke Number 18		頁				
	宀	文	彡	彡	彡	彡	彡
	彡	顏	顏	顏	顏	顏	
奴	Character Number 768		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 5		女				
	ㄥ	ㄥ	女	奴	奴		

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Leĩ: Ngõh haĩ Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn. Ts'ing mĩn Mã Mĩng ching-t'aam haĩ shuè mà?
- Mã: Ôh, Leĩ Sin-Shaang, ts'ing-ts'õh, ts'ing-ts'õh, ngõh tsaũ haĩ Mã Mĩng lòh.
- Leĩ: Tung-Fong K'ui-Lõk-Põ kòh-wai* Uè Sin-Shaang wĩ neĩ seung wĩn ngõh, haĩ m-haĩ à?
- Mã: Mõ-ts'òh lòh, ngõh-teĩ yaũ ti mĩn-t'aĩ seung mĩn hĩ neĩ. Ngõh seung neĩ t'ũng ching-foó tsõ ching-yĩn.
- Leĩ: Yaũ mat mĩn-t'aĩ à? Tsõ mat ching-yĩn à?
- Mã: Ngõh seung mĩn neĩ keĩ kòh mĩn-t'aĩ sin, tsõ m-tsõ ching-yĩn, ĩ-haũ chĩ tsoi-kõng.
- Leĩ: Ngõh seung t'ũng ngõh kè lĩt-sz sheung-leũng hĩ chĩ ooi-taap neĩ kè mĩn-t'aĩ, tak mà?
- Mã: Tak, pat-kwòh ngõh seung sin t'ũng neĩ kõng keĩ kòh kaan-taan kè mĩn-t'aĩ, hó mà?
- Leĩ: Yĩk hó, pat-kwòh ngõh m-haĩ keĩ tak-haĩn, ngõh iũ kòn faan kung pòh.
- Mã: Neĩ shik m-shik Fong Chõh-Chĩ? Neĩ t'ũng k'ui shũk m-shũk à?
- Leĩ: Ngõh shik Lõ-Fong, k'ui ĩ-ts'ĩn t'ũng ngõh haĩ shaang-lĩp taaĩ-hõk tsõ t'ũng-hõk, ĩn-shĩ ngõh hó shiũ kĩn-tò k'ui.
- Mã: T'eng-mĩn wĩ, neĩ ĩ-ts'ĩn t'ũng k'ui chuè, haĩ m-haĩ à?
- Leĩ: Tũk taaĩ-hõk kè shĩ-haũ, ngõh t'ũng k'ui t'ũng fõng* chuè.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mǎ: K' uǐ kè haāng-tūng t' ūng sz-seúng tím à?

Leī: K' uǐ hái hôk-haâu kè shī-haû hó chung-i kaaú hôk-ch' iū.

Haû-loī huì tsô kung, k' uǐ yaú faat-tūng kung-ch' iū, shīn-tūng pâ-kung, táng táng.

Mǎ: Neī hái m̄-haī t' ūng-lô yān à?

Leī: Ngõh m̄-liū-kaaī k' uǐ kè sz-seúng, ngõh m̄-haī k' uǐ kè t' ūng-lô yān.

Mǎ: Neī tím chi-tò k' uǐ faat-tūng kung-ch' iū, shīn-tūng pâ-kung à?

Leī: K' uǐ ts' aam-ka tsóh-k' ing kè kung-ooi*, yaú keī ts' è k' uǐ kiù ngõh pong k' uǐ sé piu-uě, yàn siú-ch' aak táng táng.—Â, ngõh i-ka iú faan kung, ngõh t' áu kung kè shī-haû tsoi-lai la; hó mã?

Mǎ: Hó hó. Toh-tsê neī kè pong-mõng.

Tsoi-kìn, tsoi-kìn.

Leī: Tsoi-kìn, tsoi-kìn.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I can't give you any help if you remain in the U.S.A.
2. Do you believe there is such a thing as a stupid lawyer?
3. She is an expert in import and export business.
4. Today is my day off but I have to attend a labor union meeting.
5. I am for you even though you are not my friend.
6. Did you print this pamphlet for the YMCA?
7. There will be a bus strike tomorrow. What shall I do?
8. You cause the members of the union to strike. Why?
9. He may be an old man, but he motivates this labor movement himself.
10. She is my lawyer, and she will answer for me.
11. He didn't graduate from the state college. He graduated from city college.
12. If I pay you fifty dollars, will you be my lawyer?
13. He may not stir up a student movement himself, but I am sure he is a fellow traveler of that group.
14. Do you know the real reason for this labor dispute?
15. If you take this stand, you will be his fellow traveler.
16. Please take this to the printing shop and ask them to print five hundred copies.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

1. lût-sz attorney; lawyer, AN kòh
2. ooī-taáp to answer, reply; an answer; a reply; abbr: taáp
3. shaáng-lâp taaî-hôk state college or university; state owned college or university; lâp 'to own, establish, stand up; immediate'
4. t'ūng-lô yān fellow traveller; men of the same belief (lit. transl. those men who travel on the same road).
5. kaaú hôk-ch' iū to stir up or instigate student movement; kaaú 'to stir up, to mix, excite, disturb'
6. kwaan-haî (yāu kwaan haî) relation; connection; related, i.e., k'uī t'ūng ngōh yāu kwaan-haî 'he and I are related'
7. faàt-tūng kung-ch' iū to instigate labor dispute; to motivate labor dispute; to motivate labor movement; faàt tūng 'to launch, to make a move; to activate; beginnings of a thing; active, as opposed to passive'

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

8. shîn-tûng to stir up, instigate, excite,
(See Les 4.6.7)
9. pâ-kung labor strike (lit. transl: to
stop work)
10. liũ-kaai to understand, comprehend, syn:
mîng-paâk
11. yân to print; a seal, AN kòh
12. siú-ch'aak pamphlet, syn: pô-tsaí
'small volume'
13. kung-ooî* labor union; labor organization
14. t'áu kung day off; away or disengage from
work; t'áu 'to rest'
15. pong-mōng help; to help, aid; to give aid,
a.f. pong

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

573

擴 kw'òng or k'òng: to expand; to extend.

擴充 kw'òng-ch'ung: to enlarge; to expand (business, school).

擴張 kw'òng-cheung: to spread; to enlarge (influence).

382

革 k'ak: to remove; change

革命 k'ak-ming: revolution.

革職 k'ak chik: to remove from office or position

革除 k'ak-ch'ue: to get rid of; to expel

改革 k'oi-k'ak: to change

606

亮 leung: clear; bright; transparent.

光亮 kwong-leung: bright; illuminate.

響亮 heung-leung: clear and loud (voice and music etc.)

擴

拚 革

亮

擴 革 亮

595

苗 miu: sprout; descendant; Miao tribe.

木苗 wu miu: rice seedlings.

苗裔 miu yui: posterity.

苗人 miu yan: Miaos.

657

罵 ma: to rail; to scold; to vilify.

罵人 ma yan: to scold others.

大罵 tai ma: a bad scolding.

苗

罵

苗 罵

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

574

狂 kw'ōng or k'ōng: furious; mad; wild rash.

癡狂 tin-kw'ōng: insane.

發狂 faät-kw'ōng: become delirious; to lose one's senses.

猖狂 ch'ēung-kw'ōng: outrageous; too bold.

563

群 kw'ān: flock; herd; crowd; multitude; to group.

群眾 kw'ān-chūng: the multitude; the crowd.

群集 kw'ān tsaâp: to gather together.

合群 hôp-kw'ān: to unite; united.

490

角 kòk: a corner; horn of an animal; a coin.

角鬪 kòk-taù: to wrestle.

口角 hau-kòk: to quarrel.

三角 saam-kòk: a triangle.

一角 yat kòk: a ten cents piece.

狂 群 角

狂 羣 群 角

493

甘 kom: sweet; pleasant; seasonable.

甘香 kom-heung: delicious flavor.

甘甜 kom-t'īn: sweet.

甘心 kom-sam: voluntarily

甘油 kom-yaü: glycerine.

471

勁 kīng: strong.

勁敵 kīng t'ik: well matched foe.

對勁 tui kīng: well matched.

甘

勁

勁

甘 勁

甘

勁

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

息，馬明向李大年查問另外一個叫做 Choh 治方嘅人。
 李大年得去警局 ching-探來 wán 佢嘅清
 係，馬明講明白 wán 佢嘅理由原來政府想
 向李大年查問另外一個叫做 Choh 治方嘅人。

兩個人嘅關係，又同房過激，好似攪學 -ch' iū，
 兩個人都過同行罷工，同攻擊別人等等，所以佢向
 嘅思想動罷工，同攻擊別人等等，所以佢向
 shìn 來同老方有聯 lòk
 當時馬明問及 Choh 治方嘅來歷，佢雖然同老方
 兩個人嘅關係，又同房過激，好似攪學 -ch' iū，
 兩個人都過同行罷工，同攻擊別人等等，所以佢向
 嘅思想動罷工，同攻擊別人等等，所以佢向
 shìn 來同老方有聯 lòk

講 -chòh 有幾耐，大年要翻工。佢地就
 決定下個禮拜四再見。

WRITING MATERIAL

擴	Character Number 573		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 18		扌, 手				
	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
革	Character Number 382		Radical Number 177				
	Stroke Number 9		革				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
罵	Character Number 657		Radical Number 122				
	Stroke Number 15		四, 四				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
群	Character Number 563		Radical Number 123				
	Stroke Number 13		羊				
	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿
	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿
狂	Character Number 574		Radical Number 94				
	Stroke Number 7		犭, 犬				
	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿
	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Kwaan: Lǒ-Mǎ, ngǒh seúng t'ŭng neī k'ing-yat-k'ing Fong Choh
Chī kóh yat-kīn òn, hó mà?
- Mǎ: Hó à, Kwaan Chué-Yâm, ngǒh yĭk seúng heúng neī pò-kò yat-hǎ.
- K: Neī wán m-wán-tó Leī Taaī-Nĭn tsô chĭng-yān à?
- M: Ch'oh-shī ngǒh mǒ sĭn-sòk, haū-loī ngǒh heúng kòk fong-
mĭn t'iū-ch'ā k'uī kè pool-kĭng, yaū fòng sheng-hei
shai k'uī lai kĭn ngǒh.
- K: K'uī shât-tsoī hai pin-shuè ch'ut-yâp à?
- M: K'uī hai yat kaan k'ui-lòk-pô ch'ut-yâp. Ni kòh siu-sik
hai k'uī kè p'āng-yaū kóng pei ngǒh chi kè.
- K: Kóh kaan k'ui-lòk-pô hai tĭm kè à?
- M: Piú-mĭn sheúng, kóh kaan k'ui-lòk-pô hai yat kòh mǎn-uē
fúk-mô shě-t'uēn. Taân-hai, shât-tsoī kè ts'ing-yĭng
tsaū hó naān kóng.
- K: K'uī-teī yaū-mǒ òn-tai hai ngǒh-teī shuè à?
- M: Yaū, ngǒh leūk-leūk* t'ai kwòh hǎ. Tung-Fong K'ui-Lòk-Pô
póon-shan hó-ts'z hó ch'ing-paāk, pat-kwòh, ngǒh mǒ
k'uī-teī kè ooī-uēn mĭng-taan, shóh-ĭ k'eī-chung yaū
pat-leūng fân-ts'z yĭk wā m-tĭng.
- K: Uē-kwòh yaū tsóh-k'ing fân-ts'z, tseung-loī waāk-ché
yaū mā-faān kè s'z faāt-shaang; ngǒh-teī yĭng-koi chuè-ĭ
chuè-ĭ.
- M: Ngǒh yĭk hai kóm nám. Pat-kwòh ni ti hai tseung-loī
kè s'z.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- K: Leī Taaī-Nīn yaū-mō lai kīn neī à?
- M: Yaū, kam-yāt k'ui lai ngōh kē sé-tsŭ-laū. Ngōh mán chōh k'ui keī kui shuēt-wā.
- K: Leī Taaī-Nīn hōp-tsòk mà?
- M: K'ui hó-ts'ŭ hó lôk-ì t'ūng ngōh hōp-tsòk. Ngōh kam-yāt t'ūng k'ui k'ing-chōh mō keī-noī che.
- K: Tīm-kaaí à?
- M: Yan-waī k'ui iù faan kung.
- K: Neī yaū-mō yeùk k'ui tsoi t'aām à?
- M: Yaū, ngōh-teī hā-kòh Lai-Paaí-Sei tsoi k'ing.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. We know your background thoroughly. You'd better confess it now.
2. I am willing to discuss it with you again if you will come back tomorrow night.
3. The chairman notices your work since the beginning.
4. You should be careful about this man because he is not a member of our organization.
5. I am sure she will cooperate with us when you offer her money.
6. He did not remember the details of the accident, but he said it happened at approximately 2:00 a.m.
7. Her friends may be undesirable, but I think she is innocent.
8. You didn't have a police record, and I hope you won't have one in the future.
9. Since you have seen what happened, you should cooperate with the authority.
10. If I let it be known that you are a thief, you will be out of a job in no time.
11. I myself will go to Washington to see him if that is what you want.
12. My hat is missing, and I don't have a single clue as to its whereabouts.
13. As a student, she should be more cooperative and pay more attention to her studies.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Will you please bring in Mr. Fong's record?
15. It appears that this left wing organization will cooperate with the authority.
16. I have a rough idea as to how it can be done.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. chué-yâm | chairman; chief; head; the one in charge, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 2. sìn-sòk | line; hint; clue, syn: <u>taū-suí</u> |
| 3. fòng sheng-hei | let it be known; (lit. transl. to spread the news) |
| 4. p'in-tsóh | pro-left (politically leaning toward thd left) |
| 5. piú-mîn sheûng | on the surface, the external appearance, syn: <u>piú-mîn</u> |
| 6. shě-t'uên | organization, association; society; group |
| 7. òn-tái | record of case at law; archive; file, AN <u>kîn</u> or <u>kòh</u> |
| 8. leûk-leûk* | generally; roughly; approximately; about, syn: <u>taai-yeûk*</u> |
| 9. poón-shan | itself, himself (lit. one's own body); <u>poón</u> 'this; local; origin' |
| 10. ts'ing-paâk | clean; clear; pure; honorable of unsullied descent; unblemished |
| 11. pat-leûng fân-tsž | undesirable element; <u>pat-leûng</u> 'not good, bad' syn: <u>m-hó</u> ; <u>fân-tsž</u> (See Les 2.24) |
| 12. chuè-í | take notice; beware of; careful; pay attention; attentive |

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

13. hôp-tso̍k to cooperate; cooperative
14. lôk-î willing; happy; glad, syn: chúng-î
15. tsoi-t'aām discuss it again; t'aām 'to speak, converse, say, discuss', syn: kóng or k'ing
16. pool-kíng background, an individual's general education and culture, syn: luĩ-lík (See Les 3.9), AN kòh

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1335

刺 ts'z: to prick; to stab; to dig into; a thorn.

刺傷 ts'z' s'neung: to wound with a pointed weapon.

行刺 hāng-ts'z': to assassinate.

1229

斜 ts'è, ts'è: oblique; slant; uneven.

斜紋 ts'è mǎn: twilled.

斜角 ts'è kòk: oblique angle.

1345

脫 t'uet: to strip; to remove; to escape; to avoid.

脫帽 t'uet mǎ: to lift or remove the hat.

脫離 t'uet lei: to depart; to disassociate with.

脫險 t'uet hím: out of danger.

刺 斜 脫

刺 斜 脫

刺 斜 脫

509

姑 koo: indulgent; father's sister; husband's sister.

姑娘 koo-neung: miss; young lady; a nun(Catholic)

師姑 sz-koo: a nun
姑念 koo-ním: indulgent towards.
姑母 koo-mǎ: paternal aunt.

313

娶 ts'uí: to take a wife; to marry a girl.

娶親 ts'uí ts'an: to take a wife.

娶妾 ts'uí ts'ip: to take a concubine

姑 娶

姑 娶

姑 娶

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

828

- 貧 p'ān: poor; impoverished.
 貧窮 p'ān-k'ūng: indigent; poor.
 貧乏 p'ān-fāt: destitute.

479

- 稿 kó: rough draft; printer's copy; proof; stalks of grain.
 原稿 uēn kó: original copy.
 草稿 ts'ó-kó: a rough draft.
 起稿 héi kó: to draw up a rough draft.

980

- 示 shí: to make known; an edict.
 訓示 fàn-shí: to instruct; an order.
 示威運動 shí-wai wān-tung: public demonstration.

貧 稿 示

貧 稿 示

貧 稿 示

19

- 插 ch'āp: to insert, drive into
 插嘴 ch'āp-tsui: interrupt in talking.

1440

- 也 yǎ: also; a particle.
 也曾 yǎ-ts'āng: already.

插 也

插 也

插 也

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

調其如案
 明到此
 馬探線根據
 知道馬探線
 想叫過同
 任就經
 主，之等
 關樣查等
 局點調果
 探情於結
 -Pong Ching-探
 之案關之
 方問所得
 治，及一
 聯室以討
 choh
 查辦事，檢
 辦何情

思想現
 思激但
 在過
 ，少入員
 人些出黨
 個有部產
 呢係樂共
 方確係
 老，k'ui
 ；上之係
 得論左方
 所言偏老
 查，間定
 調上一斷
 據為係能
 根行常未
 上，時尚
 上且時

歡日，
 ，每次
 作佢一
 合惜談
 之可再
 極他
 案少與
 本不日
 於助遲
 對協案
 ，其多此
 年得無決
 大以間
 李所時
 於；以
 至忙工可
 幫做者
 喜需或

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

斜	Character Number 1229		Radical Number 68				
	Stroke Number 11		斗				
	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	斜	斜	斜
	斜	斜	斜				
插	Character Number 19		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 12		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌	插			
娶	Character Number 1313		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 11		女				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
	娶	娶	娶				
姑	Character Number 509		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 8		女				
	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
	姑	姑	姑	姑	姑	姑	姑
貧	Character Number 828		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 11		貝				
	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
	貧	貧	貧				

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mă: Leī Sin-Shaang, neī hó la mǎ? Ngõh toh-tsê neī kam-yât yâu ch'au ti shī-haû lai ni-shuè.
- Leī: Mǒ shóh-waī. Neī hai m-hai yâu mân kwaan-ue Lǒ-Fong ti yě à?
- M: Meī mân Lǒ-Fong ti yě chi-ts'in, ngõh seúng mân yat ti kwaan-ue neī tsz-keī kè yě, tak mà?
- L: M-kán-iù. Ngõh mân-kwòh lút-sz lòh, k'ui kiù ngõh t'aan-paak t'ung neī kóng.
- M: Tui-ue ngõh mân kè mân-t'ai, ts'ing neī nám-chún. Nám ch'ing-ch'oh in-haû taap-fuk ngõh.
- L: Tong-in* la.
- M: Neī hai m-hai Meī-Kwòk tsik-mán, neī keī shī t'ung hai pin-shuè yâp-haú?
- L: Ngõh hai Meī-Kwòk tsik-mán. Yat-kaú-ng-í nín saam-uê t yâ-ng hai She-Lô yâp haú.
- M: Ch'ui-chóh Leī Taaí-Nín ni kòh meng* chi-ngoí, neī chùng yâu mǒ k'eī-t'a kè mēng* à?
- L: Yâu, ngõh kè hô hai Wā-Kwong.
- M: Neī i-ts'in yâu mǒ ka-yâp Kung-Ch'aán Tóng waak k'eī-t'a faán-Meī kè t'uēn-t'ai à?
- L: Ngõh m-hai Kung-Ch'aán Tóng, yik mǒ ts'aam-ka-kwòh k'eī-t'a faán-Meī t'uēn-t'ai kè oôt tung.
- M: Meī lai Meī-Kwòh i-ts'in, neī hai m-hai hai Chung-Kung kè teī-fong kui-chuê à?

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- L: Hai, Chung-Kung kaai-fong taaî-lûk chi-haû, ngõh chûng hai Kwóng-Chau-Shi tûk shue. Yat-kaú-ngǎ-yat nîn ngõh lei-hoi taaî-lûk, hui Heung-Kóng chuê.
- M: Kóm, neî hai Chung-Kung koón-chi kè teî-fong chuê chòh kei noi à?
- L: Taaî-yeùk* nîn-lêng kóm sheûng-hâ*. Kóh chân shi hai ngõh tûk chung-hôk kè tsui-haû yat nîn.
- M: Kóh chân shi neî yaũ mǎ tûk Mã-Haak-Sz chuê-î, Yan-Kaak-Sz kè chuê-tsòk, Lít-Ning kè hôk-shuêt, Sz-T'aaî-Lâm kè lei-lûn, Mǎ-Chaak-Tung kè San-Mân-Chuê Chuê-î, t'ung Shě-ooî chuê-î kè shue à?
- M: Yaũ, pat-kwòh ni ti hai hôk-haau kw'ai-ting kè. Ngõh tui ni ti yě mǎ hing-ts'ui, yik m ming-paak mǎ-ch'aan kaai-k'ap kè yau-tim, i-kap tsz-poón kaai-k'ap kè luêt-tim.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This small country will collaborate with the Kremlin.
2. He believes that "one who takes advantage of the current situation is a smart man".
3. He will act in accordance with the established procedure.
4. Is there a capitalistic class under a socialistic form of government?
5. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels are worshipped by Communists.
6. She claims to be a proletarian, but she has a beautiful car and fine clothing.
7. You can go now, but come back to see me tomorrow at the same time.
8. I don't have anything to confess, and I don't need a lawyer.
9. You are not obliged to confess, but whatever you say may be used against you.
10. Please give me both the names, the one given when you were born and when you were a student.
11. Do you know of any anti-US organizations that are sympathetic to the policies of the communist party?
12. I understand you have some books on socialism. What are they used for?
13. Why are you interested in the Iron Curtain countries?
14. Behind the Bamboo Curtain every student is required to read Mao Tse-Tung's "The New Democracy".

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The communist party has many subversive activities for the young people.
16. Living behind the Bamboo Curtain is unthinkable.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

1. ch'áu to take (time out); to spare, save, pick, extract, lift, levy (tax)
2. mō-shóh-waî it doesn't matter; it's not important; shóh-waî, 'the so called; so to speak;' waî (lit) 'to say, call, speak'
3. t'aân-paâk to confess; to make a candid statement; to make a clean breast of it all
4. nám-chún to think correctly; to think carefully; to consider with full deliberation; nám to think, consider, syn: seúng
5. hô a style of name; a name by which he is generally known; AN kòh; number; a mark; day of month
6. kûng-ch'aân tóng communist party; communist; tóng, 'political party', AN kòh
7. faán Meĩ t'uēn-t'ai anti-US organization, AN kòh; faán, 'anti-; against;' Meĩ 'America', abbr: Meĩ-Kwòk
8. Mã-Haak-Sz (Mã) Karl Marx, abbr: Mã
9. Ying-Kaák-Sz (Ying) Frederick Engels, abbr: Ying
10. Lít-Níng (Lít) N. Lenin, abbr: Lít

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 11. | SĴ-T' aai-Lām (SĴ) | J.V. Stalin, Abbr: <u>SĴ</u> |
| 12. | MŌ Chaâk-Tung | Mao Tse-Tung, abbr: <u>MŌ</u> |
| 13. | shě-ooî chué-î | socialism; <u>shě-ooî</u> 'social;
society'; <u>chué-î</u> '-ism; doctrine' |
| 14. | San-Mān-Chué Chué-î | The New Democracy; <u>chué-î</u> (See
Les 5:15) |
| 15. | mŌ-ch' aân kaai-k' ap | proletariat; propertyless
class; <u>kaai-k' ap</u> , 'class' |
| 16. | tsz-poón kaai-k' ap | capitalistic class |

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

363

腰 iu: loins; waist;
kidney; isthmus

腰骨 iu-kwat: backbone

892

旁 p'ōng: at the side;
near.

旁人 p'ōng-yān: bystander;
looker-on.

旁邊 p'ōng-pin: at the
side; the side.

127

磚 chuen: brick;
tile (Cl. kōn)

青磚 ts'ing-chuen:
burnt brick

泥磚 nī-chuen: mud
brick.

腰

旁

磚

腰 旁 磚

腰

旁

甄

磚

1295

倉 ts'ong: granary;
storehouse.

貨倉 fōh-ts'ong: a ware-
house.

穀倉 kuk ts'ong: granary,
barn.

407

斤 kan: a catty,
equivalent to
1 1/3 pound;
16 ounces

一斤 yat kan: one catty

斤兩 kan-leung: the
weight of a
thing

倉

斤

倉 斤

倉

勛

斤

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1296

蒼 ts'ong: azure; the sky.

蒼天 ts'ong-t'in: the blue sky.

蒼蠅 ts'ong-yīng: fly; (flies).

902

盤 p'ōn: a tray; vessel; to wind; to examine.

收盤 shau p'ōn: to wind up the business.

地盤 tēi-p'ōn: territory; military position.

904

胖 pōn: fat.

胖子 pōn-tsí: fat fellow (Mandarin)

蒼 盤 胖

蒼 盤 胖

蒼 盤 胖

1277

醋 ts'ò: vinegar.

白醋 pāk ts'ò: white vinegar.

黑醋 hak ts'ò: black vinegar.

1282

栽 tsoi: to plant; to set out.

栽花 tsoi fa: to set out flowers.

栽培 tsoi-p'ooi: to cultivate; to assist; to rear.

醋 栽

醋 栽

醋 栽

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

禮拜四日，李大年唔使做工。佢依約
一早就去馬明處

馬明先多謝大年來見佢，然後開始問
話。不過馬明唔問關於 Choh 治方嘅事，先
問大年自己嘅 lei 歷。

因為大年未到美國之前，曾經喺中共
嘅地方住過，所以馬明要知道佢有冇洗過
腦。

李大年承認佢係中學最後一年，讀過
毛 Chaak 東嘅新民主主義，Yan
格 Sz 嘅 chue 作，列寧嘅學說，史太林嘅理
論。佢話佢對於呢嘢唔發生意興。亦唔
明白無產階級嘅優點，以及資本階級嘅劣
點。

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

腰	Character Number 1277		Radical Number 130					
	Stroke Number 13		月, 肉					
	丿	月	月	月	月	月	月	月
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
旁	Character Number 1295		Radical Number 70					
	Stroke Number 10		方					
	丶	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
磚	Character Number 127		Radical Number 112					
	Stroke Number 16		石					
	一	丿	丿	石	石	石	石	石
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
倉	Character Number 892		Radical Number 9					
	Stroke Number 10		人					
	丿	人	人	人	人	人	人	人
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
醋	Character Number 363		Radical Number 164					
	Stroke Number 15		酉					
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mă: Leī Taaī-Nīn Sin-Shaang, neī chūng hōh-ī tui ngōh kóng se-shiú kwaan-ue neī hai Chung-Kūng koón-chī hā ts'aam-ka kwòh kè oôt-tūng mà?
- Leī: Ch'uī-chòh p'ó-t'ung kè t'ó-lún ooī*, siú-tsó ooī-ī, kím-t'ó ooī*, ín-kóng ooī*, fàn-lín paan, táng táng chi-ngoī, ngōh-teī chūng yaū ts'aam-ka tsaáp-t'ai mǎn-uē oôt-tūng.
- Mă: T'ó-lún ooī* t'ó-lún ti mi-yě à?
- Leī: Yaū-shī t'ó-lún Kūng-Chaán-Chuē-Ī, t'ūng k'eī-t'a Shě-Ooī-Chuē-Ī kè leī-lún. Yaū-shī t'ó-lún tsz-ch'aán kaai-k'ap t'ūng mō-ch'aán kaai-k'ap kè tau-chaang.
- Mă: Siú-tsó ooī-ī ne?
- Leī: Siú-tsó ooī-ī toh-shò t'ó-lún shī-kūk.
- Mă: Kím-t'ó ooī* ne?
- Leī: Kím-t'ó ooī* toh-shò iù kòk yān tsz-ngōh p'ai-p'ing t'ūng t'aán-paāk.
- Mă: Ín-kóng ooī* hai tím-yeūng* kè à?
- Leī: Ín-kóng ooī* toh-shò yaū Kūng-Ch'aán Tóng kòn-pô tóng-uēn chuē-ch'ī, piú-yeūng Kūng-Ch'aán Tóng kè chan-leī.
- Mă: Fàn-lín paan hai tím kè à?
- Leī: Fàn-lín paan hai fàn-lín ngoī-wai t'uēn-t'ai kè kòn-pô.
- Mă: Tsaáp-t'ai mǎn-uē oôt-tūng yaū tím à?
- Leī: Tsaáp-t'ai mǎn-uē oôt-tūng yaū ch'eung koh, mǎn-tsūk koh-k'uk, t'iù-mō, mǎn-tsūk mō, t'ūng Yeung-Koh Mō, ín-kaū P'ó-Lōh-Mǎn-Hōk, táng táng.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. These front organizations are controlled by the communist party.
2. "Rice Seedling Dance", is a very popular folk dance in Red China.
3. I like to see the person in charge of printing this Proletarian Literature.
4. The truth may not be the same in a totalitarian country.
5. At the section meeting last night, the cadre in charge attacked the Bourgeoisie and the Facists.
6. This is the evidence that proves I have attended the training class and passed the examination.
7. A movement is being planned to strengthen the power of the party.
8. She has the record of your "self-criticism", and she will present them to the organization at the end of this month.
9. The struggle of the classes will be the topic of tonight's talk.
10. You better change your view points at the critique meeting, otherwise it will reflect on your good record.
11. Feudalistic view points are being fought in all section discussions behind the Bamboo Curtain.
12. There are proofs that mass liquidation is a common practice in communist countries.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. It is wrong to think that totalitarianism is beneficial to undeveloped countries.
14. These front organizations do not have "critiques" but they have many small group meetings.
15. You have to give a speech in the auditorium tonight.
16. I lost control of the car for just a moment, but there was no accident.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

1. siú-tsó ooî-ĩ small group meeting; section meeting; section discussion AN kòh
2. kím-t'ó ooî* critique, AN kòh kím-t'ó 'to examine into, censor
3. kòn-pô ín-kóng ooî* cadre's talk; seminar; ín-kóng 'to give a speech or talk'
4. fàn-lîn paan training class, AN kòh
5. tsaâp-t'ai mass, masses; collective; bodies of people; ant: kòh-yân 'individual'
6. tau-chaang to struggle; fight
7. tsz-ngõh p'ai-p'ing self-criticism; p'ai-p'ing, 'criticism'
8. chue-ch'i in charge; to administer, support
9. chan-lei the truth; chan 'real; genuine'; lei 'reason; reasoning; the truth; AN kòh
10. ngoi-wai t'uên-t'ai front organization; a.f., moõn-mîn t'uên-t'ai
11. mán-tsûk nationalistic; race; folk, AN chúng
12. P'ó-Lõh-Mán-Hõk Proletarian Literature; P'ó-Lõh, syn: mõ-ch'aán kái-k'ap (See Les 6:8)
13. Yeung-Koh-Mõ Rice Seedling Dance (a popular Chinese folk dance in Communist China)

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1251

賤 tsin: low; mean; ignoble.

賤相 tsin seung: low type of countenance; ignoble appearance

貧賤 p'ān-tsin: poor and mean.

376

階 kaai: step; a rank stairs, a class

階級 kaai-k'ap: step; an official grade class

418

級 k'ap: steps(stairs etc.); grades of rank.

階級 kaai-k'ap: rank

初級 ch'oh k'ap: elementary.

石級 shèk-k'ap: stone steps.

賤

階

級

賤 階 級

1085

貪 t'aan: covetous; greedy.

貪心 t'aan-sam: covetous

貪錢 t'aar ts'in: avaricious.

貪利 t'aan lei: greedy for gain.

1428

混 wān: confused; mixed; disorderly; to confound; to mix.

混亂 wān-luēn: in disorder; in confusion.

混合 wān-hōp: mixture.

貪

混

貪 混

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1064

率 sut, lut: to lead; to command; in general; all.
 率領 sut-lǐng: to lead.
 率直 sut-chik: without mincing matters.
 統率 tǔng-sut: to lead.
 速率 ts'uk-lít: rate of speed; velocity

889

婆 p'ōh: old woman; mother; dame.
 老婆 lō-p'ōh: wife.
 公婆 kung p'ōh: husband and wife.

1387

元 uēn: first; original; dollar.
 紀元前 kei-uēn ts'īn: before Christ; B.C.
 元首 uēn-shau: the head; leader; ruler.
 元帥 uēn-shuì: commander-in-chief; generalissimo.
 一元 yat uēn: one dollar

率 婆 元

率 率 婆 元

24

吵 ch'au: clamor, uproar
 吵鬧 ch'au-naat: to brawl
 吵耳 ch'au-í: annoying, noise

1381

冤 uen: to oppress; to wrong; act of injustice.
 冤枉 uen-wóng: a wrong; injustice.
 冤仇 uen ch'au: a grudge

吵 冤

吵 冤 冤

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

李 大 年 講 完 中 共 對 於 思 想 改 造 既 方 法
之 後 ， 繼 續 講 及 中 共 管 治 之 下 所 參 加 既 各
種 活 動

根 據 佢 所 講 ， 佢 地 要 參 加 各 種 集 會 ；
好 似 討 論 會 ， 檢 討 會 ， 演 講 會 等 等 ． 又 做
各 種 文 娛 活 動

討 論 會 係 討 論 共 產 主 義 同 其 他 社 會 主
義 既 理 論 ， 政 ch' aak .

檢 討 會 係 各 人 批 評 自 己 ， 互 相 tau 正
思 想 行 為 既 錯 誤

演 講 會 多 數 表 揚 共 產 主 義 ， 指 出 資 產
階 級 同 無 產 階 級 既 mōh 擦 等 等

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

賤	Character Number 1251		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 15		貝				
	丨	冂	冂	冂	目	貝	貝
	賤	賤	賤	賤	賤	賤	賤
階	Character Number 376		Radical Number 170				
	Stroke Number 11		阝, 阜				
	冫	冫	冫	阝	阝	阝	阝
	階	階	階				
級	Character Number 418		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 10		纟, 系				
	丿	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟
	級	級					
貧	Character Number 1085		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 11		貝				
	丨	人	人	今	今	貝	貝
	貧	貧	貧				
混	Character Number 1428		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 11		氵, 水				
	丶	氵	氵	氵	混	混	混
	混	混	混				

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Leĩ Sin-Shaang, neĩ haĩ Chung-Kũng Chuk-Lĩm chi-noĩ chuê
chóh shēng nĩn; neĩ kòk-tak Chung-Kũng tím à?

Leĩ: Ngõh ĩ-waĩ Chung-Kũng haĩ ts'an So faán Meĩ.

Mă: Chung-Kũng Yăn-Măn-Chĩng-Foó ts'oi-ts'ui mi-yě chĩng-ch'aák
à?

Leĩ: Chung-Kũng Yăn-Măn-Chĩng-Foó piú-mĩn sheũng ts'oi-ts'ui
foon-taai chĩng-ch'aák, shăt-tsaĩ sheũng haĩ fei-sheũng
chi tũk-laăt.

Mă: Neĩ kóm kóng, haĩ mat ĩ-sz à?

Leĩ: Ngõh kòk-tak haĩ Chung-Kũng Chuk-Lĩm chi-noĩ, mooĩ kòh yăn
to shaũ Kũng-Ch'aán-Tóng kè kaam-shĩ. Uē-kwòh k'ui-teĩ ĩ-
waĩ neĩ haĩ faán-tũng fân-tsź, neĩ kè mēng* tsaũ haĩ haak
mĩng-taan, kǎng-ka m-tsź-yaũ lòh.

Mă: Chung-Kũng noi-pô kè kuĩ-t'aũ, yaũ-mõ fan p'aai-haĩ ne?

Leĩ: Yaũ, hó-ts'ź Mõ Chaāk-Tung haĩ mǎn-tsũk p'aai, Laũ Shiù-
K'eĩ haĩ kwòk-tsaĩ p'aai, Chau Yan-Loĩ, Chue Tak haĩ tsaũ
chung-kaan lô-sĩn. Pat-kwòh, k'ui-teĩ uēn-ts'uēn haĩ faán
Meĩ, chí Meĩ-Kwòk haĩ Tai-Kwòk Chué-ĩ ché, chĩn-chang faán-
tsź.

Mă: Tui-ue hoĩ-ngoĩ, k'ui-teĩ tim-yeũng ne?

Leĩ: Haĩ hoĩ-ngoĩ, k'ui-teĩ yaũ tai-nģ tsũng-tui*, saán-pò
kòk teĩ.

Mă: Haĩ hoĩ-ngoĩ kè tai-nģ tsũng-tui*, tsô ti mi-yě kung-tsòk à?

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leī: K' uī-teī ch' uī-chóh tsô suen-ch' uēn t' ũng p' òh-waaī kè kung-tsòk chi-ngoī, yaū tsô kaàn-tīp kung-tsòk, t' au-ts' uī kwan-s̄, king-tsai, t' ũng ching-chī kè ts' ũng-pò, yūng òm-hô, māt-mā, waāk-ché peī-māt mō-sin-tin heung Chung-Kūng waāk So-Ngōh pò-kò.

Mā: Neī tím-yeūng* chi-tò Chung-Kūng ni ti oôt-tūng à?

Leī: Yan-waī ngōh hai Heung-Kóng kè shī-haū, yaū yat kòh Kūng-Ch' aán-Tóng kòn-pô, chi-tò ngōh iù lai Meī-Kwòk, seúng kiú ngōh t' ũng k' uī-teī tsô teī-hā ts' ũng-pò kung-tsòk yān-uēn, shòh-ī k' uī kóng ni ti yě peī ngōh chi.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is a "running dog" for the imperialists.
2. Our intelligence comes in code through a secret radio station.
3. With a secret sign, the reactionary elements know their own people.
4. This black list includes names of reactionary elements.
5. As a matter of fact your plan is most useful to sabotage their intelligence network.
6. She is very cruel and will destroy you without any hesitation.
7. The Peoples' Government has a department in charge of espionage activities.
8. There will be a meeting of leaders of the nationalistic and that of the internationalistic factions.
9. He is not pro-USSR nor is he anti-USA.
10. Besides Mao Tse-Tung, the influential people of the Chinese Peoples' Republic are Chou En-Lai, Liu Shau-Chi and Chu-Te.
11. Wall Street is the center of world finance.
12. The war mongers refuse to adopt a liberal policy.
13. They send their fifth columnist everywhere to obtain information.
14. We put her under surveillance since she came to this country last year.
15. If you are not a friend of the reactionary element, how do you know their code and secret signs.
16. You are doomed if your name is on the black list.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 1. | ts'an So | pro-USSR; <u>ts'an</u> , 'dear, intimate' |
| 2. | faán Meĩ | anti-US, anti: <u>faán</u> (See Les 8:1) |
| 3. | mān-tsūk p'aaĩ | nationalist faction; nationalist |
| 4. | Laū Shiũ-K'eĩ | Liu Shau-Chi (ranked No.2 man in
the Chinese-Communist Party) |
| 5. | kwòk-tsaĩ p'aaĩ | internationalist faction |
| 6. | Chau Yan-Loĩ | Chou En-Lai (ranked No. 3 man in
the Chinese Communist Party) |
| 7. | Chue Tak | Chu-Te (ranked No. 4 man in the
Chinese-Communist Party) |
| 8. | chung-kaan lô-sin | middle of the road, AN <u>t'iu</u> |
| 9. | kuĩ-t'au | giant; leader of men; influential
person; chief or head of
government, of any human endeavor |
| 10. | chĩn-chaang faãn-tsú | war-mongers, AN kòh |
| 11. | Yān-Mān Chĩng-Foó | The People's Government (refers
to the Chinese-Communist Government) |
| 12. | foon-taaĩ chĩng-ch'aak | Liberal policy; <u>chĩng-ch'aak</u>
'policy' |
| 13. | taĩ-nǎ tsùng-tuĩ* | The Fifth Column; <u>tsùng-tuĩ*</u>
'column' |
| 14. | kaan-típ | spy; espionage |
| 15. | p'òh-waaĩ | to destroy, sabotage |
| 16. | shāt-tsaĩ sheung | in reality; really; in fact;
as matter of fact |

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| 17. | tûk-laât | cruel; harsh; severe |
| 18. | kaam-shî | under surveillance; keeping a close watch |
| 19. | haak mîng-taan | black list, AN <u>cheung</u> |
| 20. | faán-tûng fân-tsú | reactionary element; <u>fân-tsú</u>
(See Les 2:24) |
| 21. | òm-hô | secret sign; AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 22. | mât-mă | code, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 23. | mō-sîn-tîn | radio (literally: wireless electric machine) AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 24. | teî-hâ | underground |

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

625

爐 15: stove; fire-place; furnace; grate.

火爐 f6h-16: a stove.

風爐 fung-18: small earthen stove.

香爐 heung-16: incense burner.

1354

毒 tûk: poison; virus; to hate.

毒藥 tûk yeûk: poison.

中毒 chùng tûk: to take poison by accident; poisoned.

服毒 fûk tûk: to take poison.

毒打 tûk tá: a cruel beating.

1274

粗 ts'o: coarse; rough; rude; careless.

粗口 ts'o-háu: obscene language.

粗俗 ts'o-tsûk: vulgar; uncouth.

爐

炉

毒

粗

爐 毒 粗

炉

毒

粗

1179

屠 t'õ: a butcher; to slaughter.

屠場 t'õ-ch'êng: slaughter house; abattoir.

屠殺 t'õ-shaät: slaughter; to slaughter.

1174

逃 t'õ: to flee; to escape; to abscond.

逃走 t'õ-tsaú: to flee.

逃犯 t'õ faân: escaped criminal.

逃兵 t'õ ping: deserter.

屠

逃

屠 逃

屠

逃

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

950

什 shâp: sundry
miscellaneous.

什物 shâp-mât: sundries,
miscellaneous
articles.

800

吧 pa: angry quarrel-
ing.

吧唧 pa-pai: clamor.

709

剥 mok: to flay; to
peel; to lay
bare.

剥皮 mok p'eî: to skin;
to reel; to
fleece.

剥削 mok-seûk: to
oppress; to squeeze
the people.

什

吧

剥

什 吧 剥

什 吧 剥 剥

923

削 seûk: to cut; to
cut off; to scrape

刮削 kuât-seûk: to
scrape.

削平 seûk p'êng: to raze
to the ground.

611

臉 liw: face; reputation.

削

臉

削 臉

削

臉

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

後蘇戰破派際，壞系派
 之親好力開國
 策係國極分屬
 政共美，亦奇
 既中擊上頭少線
 共，攻際，劉路
 中話，實，kuī，間
 完年傳；嘅派中
 講大宣策部族走
 年，界政內民係
 大見世大共屬德
 李意向寬中東朱
 聽嘅常取過澤，
 明年時採不毛來
 馬大·上·似思
 問美面平好周
 佢反表和·
 係個果算
 段每如清
 手上·被
 陸由，
 治大自化
 管·有腐
 既國，為
 義全逼指
 主佈壓被
 產遍視就
 共務監，
 特密心
 講·嚴小
 黎辣黨唔
 般毒共論
 一之受言殺
 常都動屠
 非人行，

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

爐	Character Number 625		Radical Number 86				
	Stroke Number 20						
	火	火	火	火	火	火	火
爐	爐	爐	爐	爐	爐	爐	爐
毒	Character Number 1354		Radical Number 80				
	Stroke Number 9		母				
	一	二	丰	主	主	毒	毒
毒							
粗	Character Number 1274		Radical Number 119				
	Stroke Number 11		米				
	一	二	丰	丰	米	米	粗
粗	粗	粗					
屠	Character Number 1179		Radical Number 44				
	Stroke Number 11		尸				
	一	二	尸	尸	尸	屠	屠
屠	屠	屠					
逃	Character Number 1174		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 10		辵 走				
	一	一	一	北	北	北	逃
逃	逃						

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mã: Leĩ Sin-Shaang, neĩ ĩ-wai Chung-Kûng hai m-hai So-Ngõh kè wai-sing kwòk-ka à?

Leĩ: Wâ k'uĩ hai yik tak, wâ k'uĩ m-hai yik tak. Ngõh ĩ-wai tsui ngaam tsaũ hai wâ Chung-Kûng hai kei-ooi-chuê-i-ché.

Mã: Chung-Kûng kè chuk-lim chi-noi yaũ-mõ poon-luên à?

Leĩ: P'ó-t'ung-lai-kong, poon-luên kè sê-kin shi-sheung yaũ. Pat-kwòh, Chung-Kûng hung-chai tak shap-i-fan im-mat, shoh-i taaĩ kw'ai-mõ kè poon-luên m yung-i.

Mã: Kóm, hai chuk-lim chi-noi, hai m-hai mõ faan-Kung kè oot-tung ne?

Leĩ: Kóm yaũ m-hai, chuk-lim chi-noi yaũ hó toh yaũ-kik tui*; yaũ hó toh Kwòk-Mán Ching-Foo kè tak-mô t'ung t'ung-sun yan-uên. Yaũ kei-ooi tsaũ tsun-lik tá-kik Kung-Tong kè kin-ch'it t'ung suen-ch'uên.

Mã: Neĩ yaũ-mõ ts'aam-ka-kwòh ni-ti faan-kung kè oot-tung t'ung tsó-chik à?

Leĩ: Mõ, ngõh mõ kei-ooi ts'aam-ka ni-ti faan-Kung tsó-chik waak oot-tung.

Mã: Tui Chung-Kung kè kim-t'ó ooi*, neĩ yaũ mat king-im à?

Leĩ: Mõ mat king-im. Yan-wai ngõh hó shiú ch'ut sheng, choh-i kón-pô to wâ ngõh hai kòh-yan-chuê-i-ché. K'eung-pik ngõh hôk-tsaap taaĩ-chung-fà, ts'aam-ka Kung-Tong kè moon-min (ts'in-sin) t'uên-t'ai.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I am not fighting for myself. I am fighting for our nation.
2. It is a pity that you do not have time to help me clean up the mess of our organization.
3. People are more aware of the situation in the Orient.
4. If you do not understand the regulations of our organization, I will explain them to you.
5. It was a great blow to the enemy when we attacked.
6. I do not speak just for myself. I do it for all of us.
7. He didn't believe I was a correspondent of the Hong Kong Daily. He thought I was a special agent of the Red Chinese Government.
8. Please do not exert any more pressure, because it may break into two if you do.
9. Political commissars managed the factories.
10. Many of our countrymen sacrificed their lives during World War II.
11. With straight control at various strata, no revolt is possible.
12. An opportunist would not act contrary to the communist theories; he would definitely follow the "Big Brother".
13. I strongly oppose to the lean-to-one-side policy.
14. Nearly all satellite nations have to do what the "Big Brother" orders.
15. No one will be able to infiltrate into our organization with our meticulous investigation.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. It is required that all political workers register with the state and city government.

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. kòh-yān | an individual; a person |
| 12. t'aaì-tô | attitude |
| 13. k'eūng-ngaâng | strong, stiff, firm |
| 14. kon-shîp | to interfere, to have a hand in |
| 15. t'ò-shaât | slaughter; to slaughter |

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

995

承 shíng: to bear; to hold; to receive; to undertake; to acknowledge; to promise.

承繼 shíng-kai: to adopt an heir to continue.

承認 shíng-yíng: to acknowledge; to confess; to grant recognition.

707

摸 mō: to feel with the hands; to catch.

摸魚 mō yú: to catch fish with hands.

556

虧 kw'ai: deficiency; loss.

虧欠 kw'ai hím: in debt; arrears.

虧空 kw'ai-hung: to embezzle; deficit.

虧本 kw'ai pōn: to lose in capital invested.

承

摸

虧

承 摸 虧

承

摸

摸

虧

76

置 chì: to buy; to arrange; to put aside.

安置 on-chì: to arrange to place.

置業 chì íp: to buy property

位置 wá-chì: position; situation.

1338

磁 ts'è: magnetic; iron ore.

磁石 ts'è-shák: lodestone.

置

磁

置 磁

置

磁

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

880

暴 pò: violent; cruel; malicious.

暴動 pò-túng: riot; disturbance.

暴露 pò-lù: exposed; uncovered.

894

輩 pool: a class; sort; generation.

尊輩 tsuen-pool: your senior.

同輩 t'ung-pool: comrade; the same generation.

183

否 fǎi: negative; no

是否 shì fǎi: is it so or not; yes or no

否認 fǎi-yǐng: deny

暴

輩

否

暴

輩

否

1044

索 sò: to exact; to search; a cord; knot.

索詐 sò-chà: to extort; to blackmail.

繩索 shéng sò: rope; cord.

760

礙 ngai: to hinder; to oppose; to obstruct; to interfere.

妨礙 fāng-ngai: impediment; hindrance.

障礙 chéung-ngai: obstruction; hindrance.

索

礙

索

礙

索

碍

碍

WRITING MATERIAL

磁	Character Number 1338		Radical Number 112					
	Stroke Number 14		石					
	一	丿	丿	石	石	石	石	石
	磁	磁	磁	磁	磁	磁		
摸	Character Number 707		Radical Number 64					
	Stroke Number 14		扌, 手					
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	摸	摸	摸	摸	摸	摸		
索	Character Number 1044		Radical Number 120					
	Stroke Number 10		系					
	一	+	+	索	索	索	索	索
	索	索						
礙	Character Number 760		Radical Number 112					
	Stroke Number 19		石					
	石	石	石	石	石	石	石	石
	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙
置	Character Number 76		Radical Number 122					
	Stroke Number 13		四, 罒					
	丨	冂	罒	罒	罒	罒	罒	罒
	置	置	置	置	置			

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwaan: Lǒ-Mǎ, ngōh ĩ-wai neĩ ĩ-ka t'ūng Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn mǎn wǎ*!

Mǎ: Mǒ-ts'òh, pat-kwòh ngōh ch'ut-laĩ shík haú in, yǎm pooli kǎ-fe che.

K: Neĩ ts'ing-ch'òh Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn poón-yǎn kè kan-tai meĩ à?

M: Ngōh kòk-tak k'uĩ sui-ĩn tsíp-shaú kwòh Mǎ, Lít kè hòk-shuèt, t'ūng Mǒ Chaâk-Tung kè San-Mǎn-Chuế Chuế-ĩ, taân-haĩ k'uĩ m-haĩ yat kòh Kūng-Ch'aán chuế-ĩ sùn-t'ò.

K: K'uĩ yaũ mǒ t'aán-paâk kóng k'uĩ haĩ Chung-Kūng hūng-k'eĩ chi-hǎ kè oôt-tūng à?

M: K'uĩ seung-tong t'aán-paâk, ĩ-ch'é ka sheũng yat ti hóp lei kè kaaĩ-shik.

K: K'uĩ tui Chung-Kūng yaũ mat p'ai-p'ing mǎ?

M: K'uĩ tui Chung-Kūng kè ching-ch'aâk t'ūng shaú-tuên to yaũ p'ai-p'ing. K'uĩ kè fan-sik keĩ chún-k'òk. Ngaân-kwong keĩ kau, p'ai-p'ing tak keĩ t'au-ch'it.

K: K'uĩ tui Chung-Kwòk taaĩ-lúk kè ts'ing-ying yaũ faát-piú ĩ-kín mǎ?

M: K'uĩ wǎ taaĩ-lúk kè yǎn-mǎn hó kaan-foó. K'uĩ yaũ chí-ch'ut tsoĩ kík-kuēn chuế-ĩ-ché kè t'it-t'ai chi hǎ, yǎn-mǎn mǒ tsz̄-yaũ. K'uĩ-teĩ kè sz-seúng to shaú haân-chai.

K: Tui-ue faán kung kè oôt-tūng, k'uĩ chi-tò se-shiú mǎ?

M: K'uĩ chí-haĩ chi-tò shiù-shiù, yan-wai k'uĩ wǎ mǒ kei-ooĩ ts'aam-ka shòh-yaũ kè oôt-tūng.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- K: Tui-ue k'ui hái Meĩ-Kwòk kè ts'an-shûk, p'aāng-yaũ táng-táng. Neĩ heùng k'ui mân ming-paāk meĩ à?
- M: Ngõh chûng meĩ t'ai-k'áp ni yat-yeûng, táng yat-chân*
ngõh ooĩ kiũ k'ui hoi yat cheung ming-taan peĩ nõh.
- K: Kan-kuĩ neĩ kè koon-ch'aát, k'ui hõh m-hõh-ĩ tsô yat kòh ching-fòd ching-yān ne?
- M: Ni kòh mân-t'ai, nõh chûng iũ ch'it-tai t'iu-ch'a-kwòh chĩ hõh-ĩ k'uet-ting.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. If you say he is not prejudiced, you must be blind.
2. They will restrict your activities until they have thoroughly investigated your loyalty.
3. If my observation is correct, he is working under the Red Flag.
4. When we talk about the Facists, we have to mention totalitarianism.
5. Please do not give any contrary opinion in your speech.
6. Under the iron hand of the communist regime, the people experienced extreme hardship.
7. I don't know how to describe her. All I can say is that she is beautiful.
8. As a matter of fact, I think your investigation is not thorough enough, and I hope you will do better next time.
9. If you want to analyze the world situation, you have to know a great deal about it first.
10. The price is quite reasonable, and I will give you a 10% discount if you take two.
11. I am a follower of capitalism, and I don't mind to be rich.
12. You are quite right about the matter, and your foresight is excellent.
13. I will announce my plan tomorrow night at the meeting.
Are you interested?

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. This may be a reasonable explanation, but will you believe it?
15. I am a faithful believer, but I am not superstitious.
16. Our investigation is quite thorough, and I suggest you had better cooperate with us.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

1. poón-yān this person; I myself; oneself;
poón 'origin; source; native; I,
this, we'; AN for book,
documents etc.
2. tsíp-shaū to receive, accept
3. sùn-t'ò believer; follower; disciple,
AN kòh
4. hūng-k'eī chi-hâ under the red flag (communism);
k'eī 'flag'
5. seung-tong fairly; quite; proper; correspon-
ding to, i.e., k'uī seung-tong hó,
'he is quite good'
6. kaaí-shik explanation; to explain;
interpretation; to interpret
7. ngaān-kwong opinion; foresight; good judgment
8. fan-sik to analyze, decompose; analytical;
analysis
9. t'au-ch'it thorough; thoroughly; thoroughness;
to understand thoroughly
10. faāt-piú to give forth (opinion); to
express, announce
11. k'ik-k'uēn chuoé-î totalitarianism
12. t'it-t'ai under the hoof; iron hand; t'ai
'hoof'

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

13. t'ai-k'âp to mention, say, syn: kông-k'âp
14. koon-ch'aât observation; to observe, look, study
15. ch'it-tai thoroughly; thoroughness, syn: t'au-ch'it (See Les 10:9)
16. chung-shât loyal; honest; faithful; true-hearted; integrity; honesty
17. haân-chai to limit, restrict; restriction; limitation, i.e., k'ui kê haâng-tung shaû haân-chai, 'his action is restricted' (See hùng-chai, Les 7:24)
18. maâng-mûk blind; blindly; blindness; maâng 'blind'; mûk 'eye'
19. p'in-sam bias, partial; prejudiced; unfair; prepossessed; i.e., k'ui p'in-sam 'he is prejudiced'; m-hô p'in sam 'don't be prejudiced'; p'in 'leaning toward one side'

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

379

- 戒 kaai: to warn; caution; to abstain
 戒酒 kaai tsaú: abstain from spirit or wine
 戒煙 kaai in: give up smoking
 戒嚴 kaai-im: curfew
 戒指 kaai-chí: ring (finger)

228

- 伏 fuk: to prostrate; to overcome
 埋伏 mai-fuk: to ambush
 伏兵 fuk-ping: an ambush

806

- 擺 paai: to display; to arrange; to vibrate.
 擺開 paai hoi: to spread out; to display.
 擺布 paai-pò: to direct; to show.

戒 伏 擺

戒 伏 擺

901

- 判 p'ònn: to judge; to decide.
 判決 p'ònn-k'ùet: a decision; decree; determination.
 判斷 p'ònn-tuân: to give judgment; to be of opinion.

1235

- 匠 tseung: mechanic; worker; artisan.
 木匠 mùk tseung: carpenter.
 石匠 shék tseung: stone-cutter.

判 匠

判 匠

READING MATERIAL

787

胡 oō: how; why; Mongol.

胡椒 oō-tsiu: pepper.

胡鬧 oō-naaf: to make a row.

1358

懂 tung: to understand.

懂得 tung tak: to understand.

不懂人事 pat tung yā-sf: slow witted; unreasonable

762

粘 nīm: to adhere; glutinous; sticky.

粘實 nīm shāt: to paste it tight.

粘米 chim mǎi: ordinary rice.

胡

懂

粘

胡 懂 粘

胡

懂

粘

粘

638

馬廬 15: a donkey; ass.

馬廬子 15-tsǐ: donkey; ass.

135

錘 ch'ui: a hammer to pound; scale; weight

鐵錘 t'it ch'ui: a hammer

錘爛 ch'ui-lahn: hammer to pieces

驢

馬 錘

驢 錘

馬 錘

錘

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

日，李要之
 之，為共
 工目的，因以
 t'au 探底或
 在馬根心員
 年之偏黨
 大談人無產
 李本要共
 定k'ing 年必否
 約細大，是
 探詳李人人
 ching 室楚證本
 事清楚做年
 明辨底來大
 馬其將李
 到ch'it 年道
 ，想大知人

東過大評實
 Chaâk 亦係之是
 毛，但理不
 與時，合他
 說國訓，相
 學中種義以
 列在各主所
 馬之產
 過等下共受
 受等對於接
 接義ch'aâk 對日
 年主政來
 大主府向
 李民政人非
 新共本並徒
 之中年，信

LESSON 10

WRITING MATERIAL

戒	Character Number 379 Radical Number 62 Stroke Number 7 戈						
	一	丿	冫	开	戒	戒	戒
伏	Character Number 228 Radical Number 9 Stroke Number 6 亻, 人						
	ノ	亻	亻	付	伏	伏	
擺	Character Number 806 Radical Number 64 Stroke Number 18 扌, 手						
	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	擺	擺
匠	Character Number 1235 Radical Number 22 Stroke Number 7 匚						
	一	丿	丿	丿	斤	斤	匠
判	Character Number 901 Radical Number 18 Stroke Number 7 刂, 刀						
	、	、	二	三	判	判	

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mă: Leī Sin-Shaang, neī tò Meī-Kwòk chi haū, yaū mǒ t'ūng kung-ch'aán tóng tsíp-chuk-kwòh à?
- Leī: Kan-kuī ngǒh shòh chi-tò kè, ngǒh mǒ t'ūng kung-ch'aán tóng tsíp-chuk-kwòh. Pat-kwòh, ngǒh haāng shuēn* kè shī-haū, ts'āng-king yāp kwòh hoi-uēn kung-ooī*.
- M: K'ui-teī hai m-hai tsòh-k'ing fān-tsǎ à?
- L: K'ui-teī hoh-nāng hai tsòh-k'ing fān-tsǎ, pat-kwòh, i-ka ngǒh mǒ haāng shuēn*, yīk mǒ kaau ooī-fai hó noi lòh.
- M: Neī keī-shī haāng shuēn*, hai pin kaan lūn-shuēn kung-sz tsô kung à?
- L: Ngǒh tūk-chòh saam-kòh hòk-k'eī taaī-hòk, yan-wai mǒ ts'in* kai-tsūk, shòh-ī t'ing hòk. Yaū yan-wai mǒ k'eī-t'a shik-hòp kè kung-tsòk, shòh-ī t'ūng T'aaī-P'ing-Yeūng-Lūn-Shuēn Kung Sz tsô haāng shuēn*.
- M: Neī haāng pin yat-chèk shuēn à?
- L: Kóh chèk shuēn kiù-tsô "Mòng-Tsǎ-Leī", hai fòh shuēn, loi-wóng Saam-Faān-Shī t'ūng Yāt-Poón, Heung-Kóng táng teī. Ngǒh haāng-chòh lūk ts'aat shui shuēn. Yat-kaú-ngǎ-paāt nīn lūk-uēt, ngǒh yan-wai pēng-chòh yat taaī ch'eūng, tsaū hai kóh-chān-shī ts'ǎ-chòh kung.
- M: Neī haāng shuēn* loi-ooī Meī Kwòk, Uēn-Tung kè shī-haū, yaū mǒ tsaú-sz laū-shui, "tsòk-kaan faān-foh" à?
- L: Ngǒh mǒ tsô kwòh ni ti kóm kè yě. Yaū-shī ngǒh taaī shiú-shiú tsǎ-keī yūng kè Chung-Kwòk yeūk-ts'oi, yīk king-kwòh

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

hoi-kwaan shui-uēn kím-ch'ā, ín-haû taai sheùng ngôn.

M: Neĩ i-ka hai pin-shuê tsô kung, mooĩ kòh uêt yaũ keĩ toh tsin* yâp sik à?

L: Ngõh i-ka hai Ma-Kit Kaai i-paak-saam-shâp-hô yat-kaan lõ-faan ts'aan-kcôn shuê tsô kung. Mooĩ kòh uêt ch'ui-chóh fa-leĩ chi ngoĩ, yaũ saam-paak man kóm sheung-hâ*.

M: Ts'ing neĩ hai ni cheung chí sheung-pin sé ts'ing-ch'óh neĩ tsz-keĩ kè sing-ming, nin-sui, teĩ-chí, t'ung tò Meĩ-Kwòk chi haû neĩ shóh tsô-kwòh kè kòk-chúng kung-tsòk.

L: Ts'ing neĩ m-hó kóng tak kóm faai.

M: Tui-m-chuê. Neĩ chùng iù sé ming neĩ mooĩ kòh lõ-paán kè sing-ming, k'ui-teĩ kè teĩ-chí, i-k'âp tsô kung kè yat-k'eĩ.

L: Chùng yaũ mà?

M: Ts'ing neĩ shün-pin hai ni cheung chí haû-pin sé maaĩ neĩ kè chik-hai ts'an-shúk kè sing-ming, teĩ-chí i-k'âp kwaan-hai.

L: Hó la.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. A good citizen will abide by the law.
2. You can begin your investigation right now.
3. I can say that all members of my immediate family have not violated any law.
4. She will quit her job by the end of the year.
5. He is an honorable person, and he doesn't mind if he had to sacrifice a little for good cause.
6. When did you quit school and for what reason?
7. I didn't contact him at all. He came to see me.
8. Are you a member of the seaman's union?
9. She will continue her study in Europe next year.
10. He is a member of our organization but he had not paid any dues since last year.
11. This house is most suitable. What is the rent?
12. This is my second trip, but I still don't know all the rules on board the ship.
13. Did you have anything to do with the other unions?
14. This semester will end soon, but I still have no plans for the future.
15. Smuggling is prohibited in every country.
16. I will not contact you for a while. But if anything comes up, I will let you know.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. tsíp-chuk | to contact; to get in touch with |
| 2. hoî-uên kung-ooî* | seaman's union, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 3. ooî-fai | dues; (membership dues) |
| 4. hòk-k'eî | semester; academic period of study;
AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 5. kai-tsûk | to continue; consecutive; uninter-
mittant; i.e., <u>k'uí kai-tsûk tûk-</u>
<u>shue</u> 'he continues his study' |
| 6. t'ing-hòk | to quit school; to discontinue
schooling |
| 7. shik-hòp | suitable; appropriate; fitting |
| 8. shuí | trip; run (number of time) |
| 9. ts'z-kung | to quit a job; to resign one's job |
| 10. tsaú-sz laû-shuí | to smuggle, (literally: smuggling
and avoid paying taxes) |
| 11. "tsòk-kaan faân-foh" | to transgress the law; violation
of law; to be a traitor |
| 12. fa-leî | tips, syn: <u>tá-sheúng</u> |
| 13. chík-haî ts'an-shûk | immediate members of the family |
| 14. kòò-chué | employer |

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1155

挑 t'iu: to bear a load; to choose; to pick out; to irritate; to provoke; to mix up.

挑夫 t'iu-foo: a coolie.

挑選 t'iu-suan: to select; to choose.

挑動 t'iu tung: to stir up.

挑

890

撲 p'òk: to strike down; to rush against.

撲滅 p'òk-mít: to extinguish.

撲

挑 撲

挑

撲

122

沒 moŋt: to perish; loss; to (Mandarin)

埋沒 maaI-moŋt: hidden; unknown.

沒收 moŋt-shau: to be confiscated.

沒

沒

沒

沒

10

猜 ch'ai: to guess, suspect.

猜謎 ch'ai-mái: to guess riddles

猜想 ch'ai-sung: to conjecture

猜枚 ch'ai-moŋi*: morra (game of guessing at fingers held up)

猜

猜

猜

560

棍 kwàn. a stick; club; rod.

一條棍 yat t'iu kwàn: a stick; a cane

光棍 kwong-kwàn: rascal.

棍徒 kwàn t'ò: ruffian; rowdy.

棍騙 kwàn-p'in: to cheat.

棍

棍

棍

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

22

抓 ch'au: to scratch

抓爛 ch'au-lan: to lacerate

抓搔 ch'au-sau: to scratch

267

稀 hei: few; far apart; watery

稀疏 hei-shu: wide apart

稀稀地 hei-hei-tai: sparsely; watery.

52

桌 ch'ok: table; stand.

抓

稀

桌

卓

抓

稀

桌

抓

稀 棹

桌

1446

恩 yan: kindness; grace; favor.

恩人 yan-yān: benefactor; patron.

恩惠 yan-wai: grace; bounty.

585

犁 lai: a plow; to plow.

犁田 lai t'in: to plow.

犁耙 lai-p'a: a harrow.

恩

恩

恩

犁

犁

犁

犁

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

想發，亦黨，產接，向來
動共黨船，
行同產行，
既有共過稅
國有同做
美佢有司
係咩佢公司
年要，船走
大是話輪有
李其年間亦
於，尤大一
對，係然係科
明少，
馬多關難奸
查問過，
生過有

出同親
取地址，
就地直
，就地直
，滿意歲地
得，與地
覺，姓名
，姓名
講，將既
所，佢主清
年請雇寫
大，，細
聽紙作詳
明格工，
馬表嘅等
幾張過等
做屬

LESSON 11

WRITING MATERIAL

挑	Character Number 1155 Radical Number 64 Stroke Number 9 扌, 手							
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	挑
	挑							
撲	Character Number 890 Radical Number 64 Stroke Number 15 扌, 手							
	一	扌	扌	扌'	扌''	扌'''	扌''''	撲
	撲	撲	撲	撲	撲	撲	撲	
沒	Character Number 722 Radical Number 85 Stroke Number 7 氵, 水							
	、	氵	氵	氵	氵	沒	沒	
棍	Character Number 560 Radical Number 75 Stroke Number 12 扌, 木							
	一	扌	扌	木	木	木	木	棍
	棍	棍	棍	棍				
恩	Character Number 1446 Radical Number 61 Stroke Number 10 心							
	丨	冂	冂	因	因	因	因	恩
	恩	恩						

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Leĩ Sin-Shaang, ngõh 1-ka seúng mân-hă neĩ kwaan-ue Fong Tsòh-Chĩ kè s̄.

Leĩ: Hó à.

M: Ts'ing mân neĩ tui-ue k'ui kè pool-king shūk m-shūk à?

L: Ngõh m-hai hó shūk, pat-kwòh t'eng-măn wâ k'ui hai heung-hâ ch'ut-shai, sai-lõ-koh kè shĩ-hâu, k'ui poon ch'ut-hui Shaang-Sheng chue, hai Shaang-Sheng tūk shue.

M: K'ui hai Shaang-Sheng tūk shue tūk tò tai keĩ nin-k'ap à?

L: T'eng-măn-kóng, k'ui tūk tò ko-chung kè shĩ-hâu, tsaũ lai Meĩ-Kwòk, seung-sùn k'ui chũng meĩ pat-íp.

M: K'ui yaũ mat tâk-pit kè shĩ-hò t'ung oot-tung à?

L: K'ui kóng-kwòh peĩ ngõh t'eng, k'ui wâ k'ui tsui chung-i măn-hòk, ts'aam-ka-kwòh hó keĩ kòh tūk-shue-ooi*, 1-ch'é shĩ-sheung heung pò-koón t'ung tsaáp-chĩ-shě t'aũ kó.

M: Tui-ue ni ti tūk-shue-ooi*, tsaáp-chĩ-shě táng táng kè sing-chat, neĩ ming m-ming-paak à?

L: Hó naãn kóng. Pat-kwòh p'ó-t'ung lai-kóng, Chung Kwòk măn-yan kè shang-oot toh-shò ts'ing-foó, tsòh-k'ing kè yan yik yaũ, shòh-ĩ yaũ ti tūk-shue-ooi*, tsaáp-chĩ shě hai Kung-Tóng kè moón-mín tsó-chik.

M: Fong Tsòh-Chĩ lai-chòh Meĩ-Kwòk chi hau, yaũ mat oot-tung à?

L: K'ui lai-chòh Meĩ-Kwòk chi hau, yat-fong-mín pò-tsaáp Ying-Măn, ling yat-fong-mín, tsô tūk shue kung. Fong shue-kà kè

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

shī-haū, k'uī yaū huī uēn-haū tsō kung. Kan-kuī ngōh shōh
chī kē k'uī tō Meī-Kwōk ch'oh-k'eī, mō mat tāk-pīt kē oāt-
tūng.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The pictures on this bulletin board were drawn by students of the 2nd grade.
2. The life of a Chinese farmer is very hard, and only a few have a chance to go to school.
3. The purpose of this study group is to help you to catch up with your studies.
4. I like to make friends with younger people.
5. You need a lot of remedial study, and I am sure you can do it at home.
6. When you deliver the merchandise here, I will pay you then.
7. This is one of my hobbies, but my wife does not like it at all.
8. Please remember to write your name and address when you submit articles to our newspaper.
9. My hobbies are reading and football.
10. I don't know his father but I have heard a great deal about him.
11. Living in the village is very inconvenient; I plan to move to the city next month.
12. You don't have to report to the police when you change your address, but for your own convenience, you may notify the post office.
13. Since you don't know her background thoroughly, you should be more careful of what you say.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. pooi-king | background AN <u>kòh</u> ; an individual's general education or culture |
| 2. heung-hâ | the village, a residence established in the village; abbr., <u>heung</u> |
| 3. poon | to move to an other place; to move |
| 4. heung-loi | hitherto; up to this time; till now |
| 5. shì-hò | hobby; a particular liking; natural inclination |
| 6. mǎn-hòk | literature |
| 7. tûk-shue ooî* | study group; study club, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 8. t'āu kó | to submit article (for publication); <u>kó</u> , 'rough draft; original copy' |
| 9. ch'oh-k'eī | early period or stage |
| 10. sîng-chat | nature (of animate things); disposition; temperment |
| 11. pó-tsaâp | remedial study; to take additional instruction |
| 12. uēn-haú | farm, plantation, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 13. ts'ing-foó | poverty stricken; simple and hard (life) i.e., <u>k'ui kè shaang-oôt hó ts'ing-foó</u> , 'he is poverty stricken' |
| 14. nīn-k'ap | grade, (a division of school classified according to the progress of students); i.e., <u>siú-hòk yat-nīn-k'ap</u> |

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

884

抱 p'ò: to embrace;
to carry in arms;
to cherish.

抱病 p'ò p'ng: to be ill.

抱歉 p'ò-hp: I regret;
I am sorry.

16

賺 ch'ân: earn,
gain, to make
profit.

賺錢 ch'ân-ts'ín: to
earn money.

賺個 ch'ân-yung: to
make a com-
mission.

338

姨 i: maternal aunt
(1) sister-in-law

姨母 i-mō: elder maternal
aunt

姨媽 i-ma: elder maternal
aunt

姨丈 i-cheung: husband
of maternal aunt

姨表 i-piú: maternal
first cousins

抱

賺

姨

抱 賺 姨

抱

賺

賺

姨

1344

奪 tuét: to take by
force; to take
away.

奪去 tuét huì: to take
away by force.

奪回 tuét ooi: to get
back by force.

830

憑 p'āng: proof; to
lean on; trust
in.

憑據 p'āng-kuí: proof;
evidence.

文憑 mán-p'āng: diploma;
certificate.

奪

憑

奪

憑

奪

憑

憑

READING MATERIAL

1346

堆 tui: heap; mass;
pile; to heap.

草堆 ts'ó tui: a stack
of straw.

堆塞 tui-sak: to block
up; to ob-
struct.

1433

禍 wón: calamity;
woe; misfortune.

惹禍 yě wón: to bring
misfortune on
oneself.

禍根 wón kan: the seed
of misfortune.

1431

鍋 woh: pot; boiler;
pan; calaron.

煨鍋 nuén woh: heater
for wine or
food.

堆 禍 鍋

堆 禍 鍋

堆 禍 鍋

23

掉 chaaú: to row.
propet

掉艇 chaaú-tíng: to
row a boat

掉槳 chaaú-tséung:
to pull an oar

1177

塗 t'ó: to daub; to
blot out; mire;
dirt.

塗污 t'ó oo: to besmear.

塗改 t'ó koi: to alter.

掉

掉

棹 櫂 掉

塗

塗

塗

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

明係講馬唔就，方，野，後老一切，之同，一七，歷史來嘅知道，歷本方知，既，佢老，自己，對於合作，自方對合，佢治佢好，完所以李，講Tsòh，所老，年問，過，大查耐不，李佢好，就向識熟野，就相好七

住學方稿產，城文地投共，省歡嘅社係，係喜織誌佢，世，佢組雜話，出國文館有，下美係報以，鄉黎常向所，國就時字，中業，文烈，係畢後嘅激，方未之寫少，老重美時些，話中到平有，佢高以論，過，出入言，黨

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

抱	Character Number 884 Radical Number 64 Stroke Number 8 扌, 手							
	一	扌	扌	扌'	扌	扌	扌	抱
賺	Character Number 16 Radical Number 154 Stroke Number 17 貝							
	冂	冂	冂	目	貝	貝	貝'	貝''
	貝''	貝'	貝	貝	賺	賺	賺	賺
姨	Character Number 338 Radical Number 38 Stroke Number 9 女							
	レ	レ	女	女'	女''	女'''	女''''	姨
	姨							
奪	Character Number 1344 Radical Number 37 Stroke Number 14 大							
	一	ナ	大	太	太	太	太	奪
	奪	奪	奪	奪	奪	奪		
憑	Character Number 830 Radical Number 61 Stroke Number 16 心							
	、	、	、	、	、	、	、	憑
	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mă: Kan-kui neĩ shóh chi-tò kè, Fong Tsòh-chí hai Meĩ-Kwòk yaũ ti mat chik-hai ts'an-shûk à?
- Leĩ: Ch'ui-chóh k'ui kè foô-ts'an chi ngoi, ngóh m-chi-tò k'ui chûng yaũ mi-yě ts'an-yân hai ni tô.
- M: K'ui chûng yaũ k'eĩ-t'a kè ts'an-ts'ik hai Meĩ-Kwòk mã?
- L: Tui-ue ni kin sê, ngóh m-ts'ing-ch'óh. Ngóh hó-ts'z kin-kwòh yat-leũng-kòh t'ũng k'ui t'ũng-ts'uen kè shuk paak. Pat-kwòh hóh-năng hai hó shoh kè ts'an-shûk, mǎ mat ts'an-mât kwaan-hai kè.
- M: Neĩ t'ũng k'ui t'ũng fōng* chuê kè shī-hau hai mat nin mat uêt? Kóh chān-shī neĩ-teĩ hai pin-shuê chuê à?
- L: Kóh chān-shī hai yat-kaú-ng-saam nin kaú uêt. Tsik-hai ngóh tūk taaĩ-hòk tai i kòh hòk-k'eĩ. Ngóh t'ũng Tsòh-Chí hai K'eĩ-Leĩ Kaai kaap Shī-Tak-Tún Kaai kóh kaan paak-mān* chuê.
- M: Neĩ t'ũng k'ui hai kóh shuê chuê-chóh keĩ-noĩ à?
- L: Ngóh-teĩ yat-ts'ai chuê-chóh yat nin kòm sheũng hā*, hau-loĩ yan-wai ngóh pēng-chóh, yaũ t'ing-chóh hòk, shóh-ĩ ngóh tsz-keĩ poon-hoi chuê.
- M: Neĩ t'ũng k'ui chuê kè shī-hau, pin kòh hai k'ui kè p'aang-yaũ à?
- L: Ch'ui-chóh keĩ kòh hai ngóh-teĩ taaĩ-ka kè t'ũng-hòk chí ngoi, ngóh m-shik k'ui ti p'aang-yaũ. K'ui ti p'aang-yaũ hó shiú lai wán k'ui. K'ui yaũ hó shiú ts'ing p'aang-yaũ lai ts'òh.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- M: K'ũ kóh-chân-shī yaũ mat oôt-tûng à?
- L: K'ũ kóh-chân-shī hó chung-ì ts'aam-ka kòk chúng oôt-tûng, yaũ-k'eĩ-shī haĩ ts'ing-nĩn fong-mĩn kè.
- M: Ts'ing neĩ tseung neĩ shóh kei-tak kè t'uẽn-t'ai kè mēng* kóng peĩ ngõh t'eng.
- L: Ĩn-shī ngõh yat-kòh to m-kei tak waák-ché ch'i hã ngõh nám-tó chi kóng peĩ neĩ tēng; hó mà?
- M: Hó à. Neĩ nám-tó chi-haũ, ts'ing neĩ hoi-lĩt yat-cheung mĩng-taan peĩ ngõh.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I like to invite you to attend a meeting of our organization this coming Sunday.
2. Who are you? What can I do for you?
3. She is waiting for me at the corner of Jackson and Stockton Streets.
4. They are related, but I don't know whether they are close or distant relatives.
5. Please make a list of things you want, and I will try to get them for you when I go to Hong Kong.
6. This list includes not only his close associates but also most of his relatives.
7. He thinks that it is very difficult to go on with scholastic pursuits when there are so many beautiful girls around.
8. I have no immediate relatives in the U.S.
9. I would like to visit him in Hong Kong but he moved away already.
10. My apartment is very small. It has one bedroom, one sitting room, a kitchen and a restroom.
11. In China, the descendants of the same ancestors live in the same village.
12. I think I understand the youths better than most of you.
13. Both of you will come with me to investigate a murder case.
14. We study the past as well as the present.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. When you visit me please bring your family with you.
16. Do you recognize the girl standing at the corner over there?

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

1. chîk-haî direct line of succession; direct descendants
2. ts'an shûk relative, AN kòh; i.e., k'uî haî ngõh kè ts'an-shûk
3. ts'an-yân relative; immediate relative; next of kin, AN kòh; syn: ts'an-shûk
(See Les 13.2)
4. ts'uen village, AN t'iû
5. shuk-paák father's younger brother and older brother; uncle; a courteous way to address persons having the same surname
6. p'aak-mân* apartment, AN kaán or kòh
(transliteration)
7. poon-hoi to move away (See Les 12.3)
8. ts'ing-nîn fong-mîn in regards to youth; the youth, (in this respect) ts'ing-nîn, youth; fong-mîn, 'in respect to; phase; point of view; side; aspect'
9. hôk-shût in-kaû scholastic pursuit; pursuit of knowledge; hôk-shût, 'learning; scholarship'; in-kaû 'to study; research; to examine thoroughly

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 10. hoi-lî't | to list; to make a list |
| 11. mîng-taan | a listing; list of names |
| 12. shoh | to separate; separated; scattered;
distant; loosely |
| 13. ts'an-mât | dear; intimate; close, syn: <u>ts'an-oi</u> |
| 14. kaáp | to press together; to pick up
(with sticks) |
| 15. t'uēn-t'ai | organization; a body of persons
united for special purpose; i.e.,
club, union; society etc; AN <u>kôh</u> ;
syn: <u>shě-t'uēn</u> (See Les 2.21) |

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

642

- 累 *luí*: to involve;
to embarrass;
to accumulate.
連累 *lín-luí*: to involve
some one.
受累 *shǎu luí*: implicat-
ed.
拖累 *t'oh luí*: to involve
other.

1499

- 勇 *yǒng*: bravery; dar-
ing; courage.
勇敢 *yǒng-kóm*: bravery;
courage.
勇氣 *yǒng-héi*: brave
spirit; valor.

1046

- 喪 *sàng*: mourning;
to lament; a
funeral.
喪事 *sàng shì*: funeral
affair.
喪禮 *sàng lǐ*: funeral
rites.
喪失 *sàng-shat*: deprived
of.
喪氣 *sàng héi*: crest-
fallen; downcast.

累

勇

喪

累

勇

喪

累

勇

喪

喪

45

- 遮 *che*: to cover, an
umbrella (Cl. pa)
雨遮 *ú che*: umbrella
遮住 *che-chúe*: cover
over; conceal

916

- 羞 *sau, ch'áu*: to put
to shame; to
feel ashamed.
羞耻 *sau ch'í*: shame.
羞辱 *sau-yúk*: to insult;
to put to shame.

遮

羞

遮

羞

遮

羞

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

13

2

澤 chāk: benefits,
moist, fertile.

潤澤 yun-chāk:
healthy, robust

換 aai: toward;
against.

換晚 aai-mǎn:
towards
evening

499
稈 kón: stubble;
straw.

禾稈 wōh-kón: rice
straw.

掃稈 sò kón: a straw
broom.

澤

換

稈

澤

澤

換 稈

稈

259

瞎 hāt: blind

瞎眼 hāt ngān: blind

371

稼 kà: to sow grain;
(ka) agricultural
work

稼穡 kà-shik: farming;
sowing and reaping

稼穡艱難
kà-shik kaun-nān:
the toils of a
farmer's life

瞎

稼

瞎

瞎

稼

稼

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

知有就係重佢，只者，年或外，大，之李，除此，屬二，親省國，既加美，方條，治親伯，Tsòh 一個父叔，於一個同村，關有兩個清楚，佢有兩個清楚，道一唔

關住青，嘅同種間，方家各時，老大做有，同，方果，己候老如，自時，佢嘅時議，學之會，講大住加，所讀同參，年，去，大深右時，李好左常波，據算年，打，根唔一動去，亦約活數，係大年多

參日，所遞，方，老得，記得記，唔，否時，是現單，年話名，大年張，問大一，明，列，馬稱開，，名後，最後體然，最團，既倒，加想

WRITING MATERIAL

累	Character Number 642 Radical Number 102 Stroke Number 11 田							
	丨	冂	冂	田	田	里	里	累
	累	累	累					
勇	Character Number 1499 Radical Number 19 Stroke Number 9 力							
	丿	マ	マ	弓	弓	弓	勇	勇
	勇							
喪	Character Number 1046 Radical Number 30 Stroke Number 12 口							
	一	十	十	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	喪				
遮	Character Number 45 Radical Number 162 Stroke Number 15 走，走							
	丶	一	广	户	户	户	户	户
	户	户	户	遮	遮	遮	遮	
羞	Character Number 916 Radical Number 123 Stroke Number 11 羊，羊							
	丶	丶	二	三	羊	羊	羊	羞
	羞	羞	羞					

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mã: Fong Tsòh-Chî lei-hoi hôk-haaû chi haû, k'uĩ hai pin shuè tsô kung à?
- Leĩ: K'uĩ hó-ts'z hai yat-kaan shuèn-ch'óng tsô kung.
- M: Neĩ chi m-chi-tò hai pin yat-kaan shuèn-ch'óng à?
- L: Ngõh m-hai kei ts'ing-ch'òh. T'eng-măn wâ kòh kaan shuèn-ch'óng hai tui-mín hoĩ kòh pin.
- M: K'uĩ yaũ mat chik-wai à? Hai pin kòh pô-fân à?
- L: Ni ti ngõh chan hai m-chi lòh.
- M: K'uĩ i-ka chûng hai kòh shuè tsô kung mà?
- L: K'uĩ chûng hai kòh shuè tsô. T'eng-măn kóng, k'uĩ m-chi ka-chòh yăn-kung, i-ch'é shing-chòh k'ap.
- M: Neĩ kóng kwòh, k'uĩ hai kung-ooi* hó oôt-tûng; hai mà?
- L: Mõ-ts'òh. K'uĩ hai kung-ooi* ch'ut-tsik kòk chûng wai-uên-ooi*, kai-waak kòk yeung oôt-tûng.
- M: Neĩ tím chi-tò k'uĩ hai kung-ooi* oôt-tûng kè ts'ing-ying à?
- L: Ngõh yaũ yat-kòh hó p'aang-yaũ yik hai kòh kòh kung-ooi* ooĩ-uên. K'uĩ shi-shi t'ai-k'âp Tsòh-Chî kè s2, shòh-i ngõh chi-tò se-shiú.
- M: Ch'ui-chòh T'ong-Yân Faũ kè shě-t'uên t'ung kung-ooi* chi ngoi, k'uĩ chûng yaũ mat tâk-pit kè oôt-tûng mà?
- L: Ngõh seung-sùn mõ mat lòh.
- M: Kan-kuĩ neĩ shòh chi kè pin yat-kòh hai k'uĩ tsui-hó kè p'aang-yaũ à?

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- L: T'ōng-Yān Faû kóh kòh Wōh-P'ing Shě ti shě-uēn to haî k'ui kè hó p'aāng-yaũ. Yaũ-k'ei-shî shě-cheúng Leūng Hín-Leî haî t'ūng k'ui tsui ts'an-mât kè.
- M: Leî Sin-Shaang, ngōh hó toh-tsê neî kè pong-mōng. Tui-ue tsô ching-yān kè mân-t'ai, táng ngōh-teî in-kaù-kwòh chi haũ, tsoi t'ung-chi neî.
- L: Hó hó, uē-kwóh sui-iù ngōh, m-koi neî tsó-ti t'ung-chi ngōh.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I like to do some research on the background of all the organizations in Chinatown.
2. If she needs my help. I am sure she will inform me in advance.
3. Henry and George are very close. I wonder if they are related.
4. For the sake of security, only members of the committee are permitted to attend this special meeting.
5. Members of this committee are required to pay \$10.00 and \$20.00 for the non-members.
6. My boss also mentioned about this new procedure, but many people thought that it was too drastic.
7. She was promoted to a new position, but her salary remained the same.
8. His wages are very small, and sometimes he had to borrow money from his friends.
9. You can go across the bay by boat, or by the bridge.
10. It was a pity that I had no time to talk to her before she left for the Orient.
11. The position is not very high, but you will be your own boss.
12. I always want to save a part of my wages, but I have never been able to do it.
13. If you haven't paid the dues, you are not permitted to attend this committee meeting of our union.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. As soon as I mentioned your name, they treated me like a king.
15. We will notify you by a postcard or by phone, if necessary.
16. It is too dangerous here. My advice to you is that you leave this island as soon as possible.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

1. lei-hoi to leave, depart, separate; k'ui
tsôk-yât lei-hoi ni-shuê* 'he left
here yesterday'
2. tui-mîn hoí across the bay; on the other side
of the river-bank; tui-mîn,
opposite; across; face to face'
3. chik-waí position (job); post; AN kòh
4. pô-fân portion; part; section; branch of
an organization; AN kòh
5. yăn-kung wage; salary; pays; remuneration;
syn: kung-kam
6. shing k'ap to promote to a higher grade;
advancement in grade; promotion
7. kung-ooi* labor union; workers' organization
AN kòh
8. ch'ut tsik to attend; to be present
9. wai-uên-ooi* committee
10. t'ai-k'âp mentioned; to bring up the matter;
a.f., kóng-k'âp
11. shě-cheúng head of an organization; AN kòh
12. shě-uên member of an organization; AN kòh
13. ts'an-mât close; intimate; dear; associated
in close personal relations

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

14. in-kaù to study; to do research
15. t'ung-chi to notify, inform; notification
16. sui-iù to need, want, require; necessity; requirement
17. shě-t'uēn organization; a body of persons united for a specific purpose; a.f. t'uēn t'ai (See Les 13.20); AN kòh

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

847

瓶 p'ing: pitcher;
jar; jug; vase.

花瓶 fa-p'ing: a vase.

酒瓶 tsau p'ing: wine
jar.

14

策 ch'ak: to plan,
scheme.

計策 kai-ch'ak: a
plan, a scheme

策劃 ch'ak-wak: to
plan.

323

兇 hung: violent;
malevolent;
savage

兇惡 hung-ak: wicked;
malignant

兇手 hung-shau: the
murderer

兇猛 hung-mang:
fierce

瓶

策

兇

瓶 策 兇

61

倡 Ch'eung: a leader
to promote

倡議 ch'eung-Y: to make
a motion,
to propose
(an idea).

倡亂 ch'eung-luen: to
lead an in-
surrection.

1182

朵 tóh, teú: a bunch;
a cluster; a
(flower).

一朵花 yat tóh fa: a
stem of
flower; a flower.

耳朵 Y-tóh: lobe of the
ear.

倡

朵

倡 朵

READING MATERIAL

752

毅 ngai: resolute;
enduring.

毅力 ngai-lik: perseverance;
grit.

毅然 ngai-in: resolutely;
determined.

767

尿 niú: urine.

尿缸 niú kong: jar for
public convenience;
urinal.

糖尿病 t'ōng-niú-pēng:
diabetes.

802

霸 pà: to rule by
force; tyrannise;
to intimidate.

霸佔 pà-chin: encroach.

霸王 pà-wāng: a tyrant.

毅

尿

霸

毅

尿

霸

毅

尿

霸

霸

1070

斯 sz: this; these;
any.

斯文 sz-mān: elegant;
refined.

斯時 sz shī: at this
time.

1118

騰 t'ēng: mount; to
rise; to leap;
to gallop.

騰躍 t'ēng yeūk: to
leap; to gallop.

斯

騰

斯

騰

斯

騰

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

佢李聞工同
人聽人會友
人工係加員朋
工做但同委此實
廠廠，級種其
船船位升各講過
一個間職經席所言
一——種已出友係
係旁何，朋唔
面海做好動位信
方嘅佢幾活一相
業海楚績之由，
職面清成極係會
在對唔工會，工
老方 Faü 雖然做工話一個
大年，佢在說一
在大話，佢等同
此佢

係利顯梁長社「和平」之親密朋友
利顯梁長社「和平」之親密朋友
根據大年所知，最親密
老方最好，

而且
而通
忙早
幫預
一年
大年
李人
謝證
多謝
明做
馬要
最後，
話，如
果需

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

瓶	Character Number 847		Radical Number 98				
	Stroke Number 10		瓦				
	丶	丿	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
	瓶	瓶					
策	Character Number 14		Radical Number 118				
	Stroke Number 12		竹				
	丿	ハ	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	策
	策	策	策	策			
兇	Character Number 323		Radical Number 10				
	Stroke Number 6		儿				
	丿	㇇	凶	凶	兇	兇	
倡	Character Number 61		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 10		人				
	丿	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻	倡
	倡	倡					
朮	Character Number 1182		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 7		木				
	丿	㇇	朮	朮	朮	朮	朮

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mã: Kwaan Chué-Yâm, ngõh seúng heúng neĩ kaán-taan pò-kò yat-hã kwaan-ue Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn tsô chĩng-yãn kè t' iũ-ch' a.
- Kwaan: Hò à. Ts'ing ts'õh-lòk chi k'ing la.
- M: Kan-kuĩ ngõh kè koon-ch' aat, Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn t'ung Fong Tsòh-Chi m-haĩ chi-keĩ p'ang-yaũ.
- KW: K' uĩ hõh-nãng chi-tò Lõ Fong kè oõt-tung. Neĩ wã haĩ mà?
- M: Ni ti haĩ mǒ ts'òh. Pat-kwòh k' uĩ shóh chi-tò kè yě, t'ung Lõ Fong kè òn-tai ch' a-m-toh, mǒ mat m-hòp haũ-kung.
- KW: Neĩ kóm kóng haĩ mat i-sz à?
- M: Ngõh-teĩ i-king yaũ I-Mãn-Kúk* fong-mĩn chi-tò Lõ-Fong kè ka-t'ing pool-king. Ngõh-teĩ haĩ ni fong-mĩn peĩ-kaaũ Lõ Leĩ shóh chi kè kàng-ka ts'ing-ch'òh ts'eũng-sai.
- KW: K' uĩ haĩ Meĩ-Kwòh kè oõt-tung tím à?
- M: Ni yat-ts'ang peĩ-kaaũ yaũ t' aũ-suĩ. Lõ Leĩ kam-yat hoi yat-cheung ming-taan, sé-ming Lõ-Fong oõt-tung kè shě-t' uẽn. Pat-kwòh, yaũ iũ fai yat-faan shĩ-haũ lai t' iũ-ch' a.
- KW: Uẽ-kwóh haĩ kóm, heĩ-pat-shĩ lei shĩng-kung chi lô chũng uẽn*?
- M: M-kãn-iũ kè. Pat-kwòh ngõh-teĩ yaũ yat-kĩn i-ngoĩ kè shau-wòk
- KW: Haĩ mat à?
- M: Lõ-Leĩ haĩ Heung-Kóng táng-haũ lai Meĩ-Kwòk kè shĩ-haũ, Chung-Kũng ts'ing-pò-kúk fong-mĩn ts'ang-king p' aai yãn t'ung k' uĩ tsíp-t' aũ. Pat-kwòh k' uĩ k' uĩ-tsuêt-chóh.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- KW: Chan kè*! Uē-kwóh hái kóm, ni ti siu-sik ying-koi t'ung-chi Luēn-Pong T' iū-Ch'ā-Kûk waâk-ché Chung-Yeung Ts'ing-Pò-Ch'uè lók.
- M: Táng ngōh ching yat kòh yaũ hái-t'úng kè pò-kò pei neĩ chi-haũ, neĩ hók-ĩ k'uēn-ĩ paân-leĩ.
- KW: Hó hó. Toh-tsê neĩ, Lō-Mă.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You will not succeed if you don't have the necessary knowledge required for this position.
2. After intensive interrogation he was tired and became more cooperative.
3. A person has to go through all these stages before he realizes the importance of money.
4. After the agent has taken your deposition, he will send a copy to the office.
5. Since you are the Chairman, please do it as you deem necessary.
6. Concerning his testimony, I still have some doubt.
7. If that is the case, wouldn't it be an outright waste?
8. Although I suspect her, I hope it isn't true.
9. To do a thorough investigation on this case certainly would require some time.
10. I am not his best friend and I don't think he has one.
11. According to this record, you came to the U.S. with your parents before World War II.
12. Give her all the data we have in our file if she comes back.
13. Concerning this matter, I have some clues, but I am still not sure about it.
14. If you do it the way I told you, I'll see to it that your efforts are not wasted.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. Maybe I am poor but I am not going to change my testimony for money.
16. Since your son becomes a father, that makes you a grandfather.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

1. chi-keí p'aāng-yaũ intimate friends; best friend;
i.e., tsuì hó kè p'aāng-yaũ
2. òn-tai record; files (papers or documents);
a.f., tóng-òn
3. haú-kung 'testimony'
4. pooi-kíng background; information
5. yat-ts'āng in regard to this matter; for
this matter (literally: one floor;
a layer)
6. t'aū-suĩ a clue; way; means; the point at
which to make a start
7. fai yat-faan shī-haũ it requires some time; it takes
time; (a)-faan AN for time
elements and works
8. heí-pat-shī isn't it so? Isn't that so? heí
(interrogative particles which
implies a dissenting answer)
9. Luēn-Pong T' iū FBI; AN kòh
Ch' a Kūk
10. Chung-Yeung Ts' íng- CIA; AN kòh
Pò Ch' uè
11. k' uēn-ī paān-leĩ one acted on expediency; to
administer it or to carry it out
as one sees fit or deems necessary;
k' uēn-ī 'expedient; expediency'

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|------------|---|
| 12. | shīng-kung | succeeded; success; accomplished;
accomplishment; achievement;
attainment |
| 13. | kung-k'ap | to supply |

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

58

漲 ch'ang: to flood;
over flow.

水漲 shuǐ ch'ang: the
water rises

1119

突 tāt: to rush out;
to offend;
suddenly.

突然 tāt-in: suddenly;
without warning

突出 tāt-ch'ut: to pro-
ject.

1361

洞 tūng: to see
through; to
perceive; a cave;
cavity.

洞悉 tūng sik: to know
thoroughly.

山洞 shaan tūng: a cave;
cavern.

漲

漲

突

洞

漲 突 洞

漲

突 峒

洞

561

菌 kw'án: mushroom;
fungus; mold.

地菌 tēi kw'án: mushroom.

微菌 mēi-kw'án: germs.

細菌 shāi-kw'án: bacteria.

1120

糾 tāu: to correct; to
examine; to
connect; to
join; to combine;
to associate.

糾正 tāu-ch'ing: to cor-
rect.

糾紛 tāu-fan: compli-
cation.

菌

糾

菌 糾

菌

糾

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

308

筐 hong: an open basket; a couch
竹筐 chuk hong: bamboo basket
筐床 hong-ch'ōng: a square couch

567

顆 kw'óh: a kernel; cl of small things as pearls, etc.; also of trees
一顆樹 yat kw'óh shué: one tree.

930

耍 shá: to sport; to play.
玩耍 wǎn-shá: to play.
遊耍 yū shá: to stroll.

筐

顆

耍

筐

顆

耍

1482

讓 yeung: to give away; to yield; to resign.

讓位 yeung-wai: to give place; to abdicate

退讓 t'ui-yeung: to yield; to retire.

1411

挖 waít: to excavate; to dig; to scoop up; to gouge.

挖井 waít tséng: to dig a well.

讓

挖

讓

挖

讓

挖

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

馬明調查李大年後，向關主任作一簡
單報告。

方，民好
治，想移，
Tsòh 恩同人
與景講做
年背所年
大之佢大
李方·李
，老楚以
察於清所
觀對好·
之·係同
明友唔相
馬朋，約
據己等大要
根知等底需
係動案唔
唔活局似

方·共 Pong
治，查中聯
Tsòh 團時供
倒社之應
得等美，
·此來息
面向候消
方以等種
年可港此處
大，香·報
李單在頭情
由名年接央
，團大佢中
過社李向及
不既道人局
動知派查
活又曾調

LESSON 15

WRITING MATERIAL

漲	Character Number 58		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 14		氵, 水				
	·	丶	冫	江	汚	汚	漲
漲	漲	漲	漲	漲	漲		
突	Character Number 1119		Radical Number 116				
	Stroke Number 9		宀				
	·	丶	宀	宀	宀	宀	突
突							
洞	Character Number 1361		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 9		氵, 水				
	·	丶	冫	洞	洞	洞	洞
洞							
菌	Character Number 561		Radical Number 140				
	Stroke Number 12		艹, 艹				
	一	十	十	十	十	菌	菌
菌	菌	菌	菌				
糾	Character Number 1120		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 8		纟, 系				
	丿	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	糾

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ng̃: Ts'ing-mân neĩ haĩ m̄-haĩ Chue Wīng-Kwaĩ Sin-Shaang à?
- Chue: Hó wâ. Neĩ haĩ pin waĩ* à?
- N: Ngõh kiù-tsô Ng̃ Pó-Mân, haĩ Luēn-Pong Ching-T'aam Kūk
(Luēn-Pong T' iū-Ch'ā Kūk) kè ching-t'aam (t' iū-ch'ā uēn).
- C: Yaũ mat chí-kaaũ à?
- N: Ngõh seúng t' iū-ch'ā yat-hă Tsê Pan ni kòh yān. K' uĩ i-
ts' in t' ũng neĩ tsô kung, haĩ mã?
- C: Neĩ haĩ m̄-haĩ t' iū-ch'ā i-mān òn à?
- N: M̄-haĩ. M̄-haĩ t' iū-ch'ā i-mān òn. Haĩ Kwòk-Fōng Pô kiù
ngõh-teĩ t' iū-ch'ā Tsê Pan kè kung-tsòk pool-kíng.
- C: Tím-kaaĩ à?
- N: Yan-waĩ k' uĩ shan-ts'ing huĩ tsô Kwòk-Fōng Pô yat-kòh
chùng-iũ chik-waĩ, shóh-ĩ iũ t' iū-ch'ā yat-hă.
- C: Neĩ seúng t' iū-ch'ā ti mi-yě à?
- N: Tai-yat, neĩ kòk-tak Tsê Pan t' ũng neĩ tsô kung tsô-tak
tím-yeúng* à?
- C: K' uĩ kè kung-tsòk ngõh fei-sheũng chi moõn-ĩ. Hóh-ĩ wâ
haĩ ngõh kè tak-lík chòh-shaú.
- N: K' uĩ haĩ neĩ shuè tsô kung kè shī-haũ, t' ũng k'eĩ-t'a
kè fòh-keĩ k'ing-tak maaĩ mã?
- C: K' uĩ hó hó yān-pán. K' uĩ t' ũng kòh-kòh fòh-keĩ to hôp-
tak maaĩ. Haĩ yat-kòh naãn tak kè fòh-keĩ.
- N: K' uĩ tím-kaaĩ ts' 2-chòh kóh fân kung à?
- C: Yan-waĩ k' uĩ iũ huĩ Meĩ Tung, shóh ĩ lei-hoi ni shuè.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- N: K'uī chung-i yám tsaú mà? Chung-i tó-pòk mà? Hò kaaú-saam kaaú-sei mà?
- C: K'uī hó shiú p'iū, tó, yám, ch'ui.
- N: Neī kòk-tak k'uī yaũ mǒ tui Meī-Kwòk pat-chung kè haāng-wai t'ūng sz-seúng à?
- C: Ngõh chi-tò k'uī yâp-chóh Meī tsik. K'uī mǒ mat tui Meī-Kwòk pat-chung kè haāng-wai t'ūng sz-seúng.
- N: Neī hñ-i kóng kei-kòh tui Tsê Pan yaũ yīng-shik ti yān kè sīng-mīng, teī-chí pei ngõh chi mà?
- C: Tong-in* hñ-i la. Táng ngõh lóh cheung chí sé pei neī lóh.
- N: Toh-tsê-saai! Toh-tsê-saai.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Please don't be afraid, the police will protect you.
2. He is a man of good character, there is still a question of security to be considered.
3. Are you telling me that my assistant is not loyal?
4. He indulges in gambling, and he owes people money.
5. He resigned his present position, and he will take a position with the other company.
6. Your work is not satisfactory, you have to improve yourself.
7. She may be very friendly to you but to her colleagues she is not cooperative.
8. She came here to seek your advice on this immigration case.
9. He is a good man, and I like to see him promoted.
10. Thank you very much for your cooperation. I will come to see you again next Tuesday.
11. Dr. Chan, there is a man from the FBI to see you.
12. You are welcome, and please come again.
13. Mr. Lee and Mrs. Wong will accompany you on this trip, but you have to come back by yourself.
14. Since this is an immigration case, the FBI may not have anything to do with it.
15. The CIA, the FBI and the Immigration Department are three different government agencies.
16. I am very satisfied with his report. I think I will find the solution to the problem.

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

1. Wīng-Kwai; wīng kwai first name (given name);
(literally: glory and honor)
2. hó-wâ thank you; you are welcome.
Distinguish ho wâ* 'fine words; well said; propitious expression'; i.e., k'uǐ kóng hó wâ*
3. shan-ts'ing to apply
4. Pó-Mān transliteration for Bowman
(given name)
5. luēn-pong federal government; central government; syn: chúng-yeung
6. Ching-t'aám kûk detective bureau; bureau of investigation; syn; t'iū ch'a kûk;
AN kòh
7. Pan; pan transliteration for Ben (given name); (literally: a guest); syn: yān-haàk; (colloq) loī-pan
(literary)
8. í-mān òn immigration case, AN kín; kòh
9. moōn-í to satisfy; satisfactory; satisfaction; to please; ngōh hó moōn-í 'I am pleased; I am satisfied'

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

10. tak-lîk chôh-shaú an able or indispensable assistant;
tak-lîk 'able; indispensable'; chôh-
shaú 'helper; assistant'
11. k'ing-tak-maaí amiable; charming; friendly (colloq)
12. hôp-tak-maaí sociable; cooperative; easily gets
along with other people (colloq)
13. naân tak very hard to find; rare; seldom;
rarely
14. ts'z to quit, resign, i.e., k'ui
ts'z kung 'he resigns or quits
his job'; phrase; words; termino-
logy, AN kôh
15. tó-pòk to gamble; gambling; to wage
16. p'iu whoring; to visit prostitute;
syn: kaaú saam kaaú sei (colloq)
17. ch'ui to blow; to smoke opium; addicted
to opium; to play wind instrument;
i.e., k'ui shík a-p'in in 'he
smokes opium'
18. yān-pán personality; character (person);
disposition; AN kôh
19. hò to like; love; be fond of; to
indulge; i.e., k'ui hò yām tsaú
'he loves to drink'; a.f., shì-hò
(See 12.7)

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

20. kaaú-saam kaaú sei to fool around; to profligate,
(See Les 16.16)
21. pat-chung disloyal; infidelity; pat 'not;
dis-; isn't'; syn: m

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

365

- 搖 iū: to shake;
move; agitate
- 搖船 iū shuān: to row
a boat
- 搖動 iū-tūng: to
shake; oscillate
- 搖擺 iū-paai: swagger-
ing
- 招搖 chiu-iū: trouble
making; show off

999

- 涉 ship: to concern;
to wade.
- 干涉 kon-ship: to
wade; to inter-
fere; to im-
plicate.
- 交涉 ksu-ship: to
negotiate with.

225

- 複 fuk: double; to
repeat
- 複雜 fuk-tsap: com-
plicate
- 重複 ch'ung-fuk: to
duplicate;
double

搖

涉

複

搖 涉 複

860

- 騙 p'in: to cheat;
to swindle; to
defraud.
- 交騙 shaft p'in: to be
cheated.
- 騙局 p'in kük: plan for
swindle; swindle
set-up

1082

- 貸 t'ai: lend (on in-
terest).
- 借貸 tsò-t'ai: to lend
money.

騙

貸

騙 貸

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

1266

焦 tsiu: scorched;
dried up;
anxious.
焦點 tsiu-tim: focus.
焦慮 tsiu-lui: anxious;
worrying thought.

1153

丢 tsiu: to throw away;
to cast down;
to lose.
丢開 tsiu hoi: to put
aside; not to
mention.
丢去 tsiu hui: to throw
away.
丢棄 tsiu hei: to reject;
to throw away.

708

磨 mōh: to grind; to
sharpen; to
rub; to polish.
磨刀 mōh to: to grind a
knife.
磨利 mōh-lef: to sharpen.
磨練 mōh-lin: to work at;
to learn by ex-
perience; to
discipline.
磨房 mōh-fōng: a mill.

焦

丢

磨

焦
焦

丢
丢

磨
磨

1023

純 shūn: sincere; pure;
unmixed; uni-
form.

純熟 shūn-shūk: tame.

純正 shūn-ching: up-
right.

1437

蝗 wōng: locust.

蝗虫 wōng-ch'ūng: com-
mon locust.

純

蝗

純

蝗

純

蝗

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

美，首
，史係
位歷作
職其工
一個查步問
請文第處
shan 伍保文貴
部探伍朱
防偵主
國等雇
向 -Pong 等舊
Pan 聯想之
謝 派恩謝
府，老
政為到
國行先

民老
移，
查後
調之
為明
因講
文意
保來
伍將
為文
以保答
時伍對
初經實
貴後照
榮，心
朱來放
案而就
朱

醉想
，不思
滿之工
常好忠辭
非又不以
作品無所
工人亦，
之，東
Pan 作國美
謝事於轉
，同對為
講與，因
所，博巨
據真賭
根認不為
事，行
做酒與

LESSON 16

WRITING MATERIAL

揺	Character Number 365		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 13		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌	扌			
涉	Character Number 999		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 10		氵, 水				
	、	、	、	、	、	、	、
	、	、	、	、	、	、	、
複	Character Number 225		Radical Number 145				
	Stroke Number 14		礻, 衣				
	、	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻
	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻
騙	Character Number 860		Radical Number 187				
	Stroke Number 19		馬				
	𠂇	𠂇	馬	馬	馬	馬	馬
	馬	馬	馬	馬	馬	馬	馬
貸	Character Number 1082		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 12		貝				
	ノ	ノ	ノ	代	代	代	代
	代	代	代	代	代	代	代

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ng: Siú-Tsé, ts'ing-mân Luí T'in-Ts'òí Sin-Shaang hái shuè mà?
- Secretary: Ôh! Neĩ hái m-hái ching-wâ ta tân-wâ* lai kè Luën-Pong Ching-T'aâm Kûk* kòh wai* Ng Pó-Mân Sin-Shaang à?
- N: Hó wâ, Luí Sin-Shaang yeùk ngõh hái ni kòh shí-hâu lai kìn k'uí. K'uí hái shuè mà?
- Sec: M-koi neĩ táng yat-chân. Táng ngõh t'ung-chi k'uí.
- N: Luí Sin-Shaang.
- Luí: Ts'ing ts'õh, ts'ing ts'õh. Ng Sin-Shaang.
- N: Yan-wai yaũ yat-wai* Tsê Pan Sin-Shaang seúng shan-ts'ing yat-fân ching-foó kung, ngõh-teĩ seúng t'iu-ch'á yat-há k'uí kè pool-kíng. Ngõh hei-mông neĩ nāng-kaũ toh-toh pong-mōng.
- L: Tong-in* la, tong-in* la! Tsê Ban hái ngõh yat-kòh lǒ p'ang-yaũ kè tsai. K'uí hó-ts'z ngõh tsz-keĩ kè tsz-chât yat-yeung.
- N: Neĩ tui-ue k'uí kè ka-t'ing waan-kíng ts'ing-ch'òh mà?
- L: Ngõh shâp-fan ts'ing-ch'òh k'uí kè ka-t'ing waan-kíng. K'uí ti ka-yān kòh-kòh to hái "on-fân shaú-keĩ".
- N: Neĩ shúk Tsê Ban ti p'ang-yaũ mà?
- L: Ngõh koó ngõh kè taaĩ-tsaĩ t'ung tai-ĩ-tsaĩ hó shúk k'uí ti p'ang-yaũ.
- N: Neĩ chi-tò k'uí yaũ mat m-hó kè tsaáp-kwaân, t'ung m-hó kè shí-hò mà?

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- L: K'uĩ mǎ mat m̄-hǒ kǎ tsaâp-kwaân, keĩ haan-kĩm; ĩ-ch'ê háng tsô kung. Sui-ĩn k'uĩ ch'ut lai tsô kung mǎ keĩ noi, waâk-ché yĩk ch'uě-chǒh keĩ-kǒh sin hai ngān-hǒng* lǒh.
- N: Uē-kwǒh neĩ yaũ yat-kĩn hǒ chũng-iù kǎ kung-tsǒk, neĩ ooĩ m̄-ooĩ sùn-laaĩ k'uĩ huĩ tsô à?
- L: Ngǒh tui k'uĩ hǒ yaũ sùn-sam. Ngǒh ĩ-wai ngǒh ooĩ sùn-laaĩ k'uĩ huĩ tsô.
- N: Ngǒh chũng seúng t'ũng neĩ kǎ kung-tsǒ k'ing yat-hǎ kwaan-ue Tsê Ban ti p'āng-yaũ; tak mã?
- L: Tak la. Neĩ hǒh-ĩ ĩ-ka huĩ k'uĩ tsô kung kǎ ĩn-shoh kung-sz wán k'uĩ.
- N: M̄-koi-saaĩ, Luĩ Sin-Shaang.
- L: M̄-shaĩ m̄-koi, Ngǎ Sin-Shaang.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It is convenient to have a checking account in the bank.
2. He started to sell insurance when he was very young.
3. It is nice to have faith but you should also have confidence in yourself.
4. If a person is not thrifty, how could he save any money.
5. Under the circumstances, you will have to abide by the law.
6. For an old person in China, to have no direct descendents is considered a sad and tragic thing.
7. If there is faith, there will be hope.
8. Those who are in the civil service are mostly U.S. citizens.
9. He thinks he can identify a genius when he sees one.
10. It rained and thundered last night. I did not go out.
11. I am not a thrifty person, but I have a savings account with the Bank of Canton in S.F. Chinatown.
12. The environment on the country side is not the same as that in the city.
13. You have to trust me, and let me do it my way.
14. She wishes to see her sons and nephews before she dies.
15. Your son is very talented, and you should be very proud of him.

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

1. Luī; luī family name; (literally: thunder),
i.e., Luī Sin Shaang 'Mr. Lui'
2. T'in-Ts'oī; t'in-ts'oī given name; (literally: genius;
talent); i.e., k'uī hó yaū t'in-
ts'oī, 'he is very talented'
3. yat-fân one; a share; AN for newspaper,
magazine and etc.
4. ching-foò kúng government job; civil service;
AN fân
5. hei-mông to wish, hope, expect; a.f., mông
6. tsz'-chât direct descendants; (literally:
sons and nephews)
7. waân-kíng environment; circumstance;
surrounding; AN kòh
8. "on-fân shaú-keí" law abiding; public obedience
9. tsaâp-kwaân habit; accustomed; conventional;
one's old way
10. haan-kîm thrifty; frugal
11. ch'uě to save, collect; ch'ǒ (colloq);
syn: ch'uě-ch'uk
12. sin a cent; money, syn: ts'in*
(transliteration of cents)
13. sùn-laaí to trust, have confidence in,
believe; syn: sùn

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

14. sùn-sam belief; faith; i.e., k'uī yaū
sùn-sam 'he has faith'
15. kung-tsŕ son (your), (honorific form)
16. ìn-shoh insurance; a.f., pó-hím
(transliteration)
17. ch'uēn-taât to carry a message; to pass on the
message; information; messenger

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

才先故女
 天雷由樓
 雷書字
 為查秘時寫
 位調女之人
 一生有到私
 有先，去之
 ，雷室生
 人位公見先
 之此辦相雷
 識向有間入
 熟又時後
 所文人定然
 Pan 保商約，
 謝 伍大話達
 先生為用書
 先生先秘

友，都
 朋慣，
 交習，
 深，
 為情，
 親性
 父，
 之為
 Pan 之行
 謝 與 Pan
 先生謝
 先生於楚
 雷開清
 所以識
 所認

誠，
 忠未久
 為工未
 Pan 然做
 謝 雖
 見年
 意青款
 之之存
 先生志有
 先生有已
 雷儉行
 據勤銀
 根，在
 靠時
 可現

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ng̃: Ts'ing-mân Lui Wai-Lâm* Sin-Shaang hái shuê mã?
- Lui: Ngõh tsaû hái lòn. Sin-Shaang kwai sîng-mîng à?
- Ng̃: Ngõh kiù tsô Ng̃ Bó-Mân, hái Luên-Pong Ching-T'aâm Kûk* kê ching-t'aâm.
- L: Yaũ mat chí-kaaù ne, Ng̃ Ching-T'aâm?
- Ng̃: Ngõh seúng heúng neĩ mân yat-hă kwaan-ue Tsê Pan Sin-Shaang ni yat-kòh yân.
- L: K'ui faân-chòh mat tsui à?
- Ng̃: K'ui m-hái faân tsui. Pat-kwòh k'ui shan-ts'ing yat-fân t'ung kwòk-fông pei-mât yaũ kwaan kê kung-tsòk. Tui-ue k'ui kê yat-ts'ai ngõh-tei seúng chi-tò ts'ing-ch'òh.
- L: Ôh! K'ui hái ngõh kê lǒ t'ung-hòk, lǒ p'ang-yaũ. Ngõh pò-ching k'ui hái yat-kòh hó yân.
- Ng̃: K'ui ni kòh yân hái tím-yeung* kà?
- L: K'ui tsô sê hó tsing-sai, hó ying-chan, tui yân hó chung-haũ. K'ui hái yat-kòh hoh-k'aaù kê yân.
- Ng̃: Neĩ shúk k'ui ti p'ang-yaũ mã?
- L: Ngõh ch'a-m-toh shik-saaì k'ui ti p'ang-yaũ. Yaũ-k'eì-shī kòh kei kòh pei-kaaù ts'an-mât ti kê. Ngõh hoh-ì wâ k'ui-tei kòh-kòh to hái "fûng kung shaú faat" kê kung-mân. K'ui-tei m-hái pat-leung fân-tsú.
- Ng̃: Ts'ing-mân neĩ tui k'ui yaũ mat p'ai-p'ing à?
- L: Ngõh ì-wai k'ui yaũ shī hó waan-káng. Pat-kwòh ni ti m-hoh-ì wâ hái kuĩ kê luèt tím.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ng: Luī Sin-Shaang, Ngõh hó toh-tsê neĩ kè pong-mõng.

L: M̄-hó kóm wâ, Ng̃ Ching-T'aâm.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Stubbornness may be said to be his weakness.
2. I have no comment at the present moment, but I may have something to say about her later.
3. His attitude is arrogant.
4. It is necessary to reconsider his proposition.
5. He is very loyal and kind. For this reason, I am willing to vouch for him.
6. Please get everything all cleaned up. There will be an inspection today.
7. She is very thorough and serious about her work. This kind of employee is very hard to get.
8. Law abiding citizens are necessary in any society.
9. Loyalty is important to the country.
10. The undesirable elements will be liquidated.
11. It is necessary for me to think it over thoroughly before I give you any answer.
12. They are disloyal, stubborn, and undependable.
13. He is being punished for the crime he committed.
14. I guarantee that he will return everything to you in perfect condition tomorrow night.
15. Every citizen should be loyal to his country.
16. He is my closest friend, and I will stand by him.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. faân tsuî | to commit a crime; to offend (as against the law); violation of law; i.e., <u>k'uĩ faân mat tsuî à?</u> |
| 2. yat-ts'ai | everything; the whole of; all; i.e., <u>yat-ts'ai kè ch'e</u> 'all the cars'; <u>k'uĩ kè yat-ts'ai</u> 'everything about him; everything that is his' |
| 3. pò-ching | to guarantee, vouch; syn: <u>taam-pó</u> |
| 4. tsing-sai | in detail; fine; thorough; elaborate; i.e., <u>k'uĩ tsô sê hó tsing-sai</u> |
| 5. ying-chan | serious; conscientious |
| 6. chung-haũ | loyal and kind; integrity; true-hearted; honest; syn: <u>chung-shât</u> i.e., <u>k'uĩ hó chung-haũ</u> ; <u>k'uĩ haĩ chung-haũ kè yañ</u> |
| 7. hóh k'aaũ | dependable; reliable; trustworthy; syn: <u>k'aaũ-tak chuê</u> |
| 8. "fûng-kung shaú faât" | law abiding; public obedience; i.e., <u>k'uĩ "fûng-kung shaú faât"</u> |
| 9. kung-mãn | citizen, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 10. pat-leũng fân-tsú | bad or undesirable elements; <u>pat-leũng</u> , syn: <u>m-hó</u> ; <u>fân-tsú</u> (See Les 3.7) |

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

11. p'ai-p'ing to criticize, comment; criticism
12. waan-kang stubborn; obstinate
13. luèt tím bad point; weakness; shortcoming;
i.e., k'uĩ yaũ hó toh luèt-tím;
syn: yaĩ ch'uè*; ant: yau-tím;
hó-ch'uè

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

雷大活謝是
 與因及於府
 Pan ; 又 想 關 政
 謝 密 之 所 以 對
 其 Pan 楚 動 查
 交 往 謝 清 活 林
 世 來 謝 於 更 會 威
 係 然 於 社 會 威
 然 當 對 才 社 會 威
 既 林* 林 天 才 社 會 威
 威 威 威 雷 想 最 好 向
 家 雷 , 較 思 ,
 兩 子 人 比 治 等
 謝 公 年 然 政 等
 雷 之 青 當 之 忠
 才 係 亦 盡
 天 家 動 Pan 否
 文 保 伍 威 林
 任 職 見
 公 司 往
 險 之 地 址
 一 間 保 險 公 司
 在 所 指 示
 林 才 所
 威 天
 雷 雷
 依 照
 國 對 所 以
 人 對 所 以
 本 樣
 Pan 係 一
 謝 亦 係
 只 友 保 證
 不 友 保 證
 講 之 朋 友 敢
 所 交 之 朋 友 敢
 林 相 題
 威 所 問
 根 據 何 忠
 忠 盡
 盡 對 於

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Oõ: Lõ Ngǎ, tui-ue t' iũ-ch' a Tsê Pan kê kung-tsòk, neĩ kaaú-tim meĩ à?
- Ngǎ: Kaú-shĩng loh. Pat-kwòh ngõh chũng seúng hái lĩng yat fong-mĩn ĩn-kaú yat-hã.
- Oõ: Chiù ĩn-tsoĩ kê ts' ĩng-yĩng, k' uĩ yaũ-mõ mân-t' aĩ à?
- Ngǎ: Hóh-ĩ wã uẽn-ts' uẽn mẽ mân-t' aĩ.
- Oõ: Neĩ hóh-faú hái haú-t' aũ-sheũng yeùk-leũk sin lai yat-kòh pò-kò à?
- Ng: Tong-ĩn* hóh-ĩ la.
- Oõ: K' uĩ kê kung-tsòk haaũ-nãng tim à?
- Ngǎ: Háng yĩng-chan, yaũ ngai-lĩk, yaũ chaak-yãm sam. Pat-kwòh yaũ-shĩ* waãn-káng ti.
- Oõ: K' uĩ "toi-yãn-tsip-mât" tim à?
- Ng: Wòh-oĩ hóh-ts' an, ĩ-ch' é háng hei-shaang tsz-keĩ kê kam-ts' ĩn t' ũng shĩ-kaãn pong-mõng p' aãng-yaũ.
- Oõ: K' uĩ sz-yãn kê pãn-hãng ne?
- Ngǎ: Chung-shĩng hóh-k' aaù. K' an-kĩm ĩ-ch' é yaũ chi-hei. Leũng-tô taaĩ, yaũ mẽ pat-leũng shĩ-hò.
- Oõ: K' uĩ yaũ hĩng-ts' uĩ yãm leũng-pooi mã?
- Ngǎ: Chí-hai "fũng-ch' eũng tsòk-hĩng", "shik-hóh ĩ-chĩ". Ts' uẽn mẽ naaũ sz.
- Oõ: Uẽ-kwòh hái kóm, neĩ chũng tá-suẽn ĩn-kaú pin yat fong-mĩn kê yẽ à?

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ng̃: Ngõh seūng in-kaù yat-hă kwaan ue k'uĩ kè shě-t'uēn oôt-tūng.
- Oõ: Kóm, ngõh hei-mông neĩ tsó yât paân t'õh ni kîn s̃z.
- Ng̃: Ni kòh lai-paaĩ meĩ, ngõh hó-ĩ kaaú ch'ut shue-mîn pò-kò.
- Oõ: M̄-koi, m̄-koi.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I will give you a written report on the matter tomorrow.
2. I finished the work according to your instructions.
3. He is courageous and kind. He will help those in distress.
4. Members will be free of charge, but non-members will have to pay five dollars each.
5. He is responsible for his conduct.
6. If you don't know how to cook this food, you should let someone else do it.
7. I don't object to drinking, but one should know when to stop.
8. I know you don't like dancing, but be considerate just for this unusual occasion.
9. On the surface, a person may be broadminded, but at times he may be very narrow minded.
10. To make friends you must be friendly and amiable.
11. It is possible that you have borrowed money from him.
12. It would be all right with me even if it's not a promise in written form.
13. The effectiveness of this drug is still uncertain, but many doctors have used it for the common cold.
14. Over 90% of the population in Chinatown is Chinese. Is that right?
15. It took me all day yesterday to straighten out the mess.
16. This is a great sacrifice on your part. Your service will be greatly appreciated.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

1. kaaú-tîm
to straighten out; to finish up;
to put something in order; to bring
order out of chaos; (colloq); syn:
paân-t'ôh
2. kaú shîng
90%; $\frac{9}{10}$; almost; mostly
3. hóh-faú
is it possible? May it be; faú
(negative or interrogative
particle); hóh-faú (literary; it
is used in question of whether you
may or whether you can)
4. haú-t'aū-sheûng
oral; verbal; orally; word of
mouth; i.e., haú-t'aū-sheûng kè
pò-kò, 'oral report'; ant: shue-
mîn pò-kò, 'written report'
5. haaû-nāng
(yaũ..-haaû-nāng)
efficient; effective; proficient;
efficiency; capability; i.e., k'uĩ
kè kung-tsòk haaû-nāng hó ko 'he
is very efficient in his works';
k'uĩ hó yaũ haaû-nāng, 'he is very
efficient'
6. ngai-lîk
(yaũ...ngai-lîk)
perseverance; grit; sustained;
i.e., k'uĩ tsô sê yaũ ngai-lîk
'he works with perseverance'

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

7. wōh-oí hōh-ts'an friendly; amiable; affable congenial and lovable; wōh-oí, syn: hōh-ts'an
8. hei-shaang to sacrifice; sacrifice; i.e., k'uī hei-shaang k'uī kè shaang-mīng, 'he sacrificed his life'
9. sz-yān private; personal; ant: kung-kūng
10. leūng-tō taaī broadminded; magnanimous
11. pán-haāng conduct; behavior
12. "fūng-ch'eūng-tsòk-hīng" to take part in an activity (drinking, gambling, etc) merely for fun without taking it seriously
13. "shik-hōh-ī-chí" it is better to quit while you are ahead; to stop at the right time or appropriate moment.
14. paān-t'ōh finished; completed; have done; syn: kaaú-tīm
15. shue-mīn pò-kò written report; ant: haú-t'aū sheūng (See Les 19.4)
16. tsoī in, at, on, (literary); syn: haí i.e., k'uī haí (tsoī) ni-kaan Ũe-īn Hōk-Haaū tūk shue.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

17. hōh which; how; what; why; (literary
interrogative particle) i.e.,
hōh-shī; syn: keī-shī*; hōh-yān
syn: pin-kōh
18. fuk-tsaâp miscellaneous; mixed; redundant;
confused; medley

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

局長一
局作
胡先
員
果查
結調
之任
謝Pan
請
查前
調之
文告
保報
伍面
於書
關於
到頭
接到
未次

完究
成研
九
已面
工作
活動
方
查團
調查
之在
任面
謝Pan
書
話向
文再
保想
伍但
安一
吓

團入
社加
之，
上壞
會好
社分
時不
現果
，如
見人
意個
之一
文·思
保雜
伍複
照子
謝Pan
份良
不對
於楚
清

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- King-Ch'aat: Neĩ-teĩ ni shuè yaũ kíp òn faat-shaang; haĩ mà?
- Ngān-Hōng Uēn: Mō-ts'òh. Taaĩ-yeùk* shâp-nǚ fan-chung ts'in
yaũ yān haĩ ni shuè tá-kíp.
- K.Ch.: Ngān-hōng* peĩ kíp-chóh keĩ-toh ts'in* à?
- Ng.H.U.: Taaĩ-yeùk* î-ts'in man.
- K.Ch.: Keĩ-toh ts'in* cheung kè ngān-chi à?
- Ng.H.U.: Yaũ ti nǚ-shâp man cheung kè, yaũ ti î-shâp man cheung
kè.
- K.Ch.: Neĩ-teĩ yaũ mō ngān-chí hô-mă kè keĩ-lûk à?
- Ng.H.U.: Yaũ ti yaũ keĩ-lûk, yaũ ti mō keĩ-lûk.
- K.Ch.: Keĩ-toh kòh ts'aák à? K'ui-teĩ yaũ mō taaĩ p'aaù à?
- Ng.H.U.: Chí-haĩ kìn-tó yat kòh taaĩ shaú-ch'eung. Pat-kwòh
k'ui wā chūng yaũ kòh t'ūng-tóng.
- K.Ch.: K'ui haĩ mi-yě kè yān? Keĩ taaĩ* nīn-keĩ? Keĩ ko à?
- Ng.H.U.: K'ui hó-ts'ǎ haĩ paāk-yān, taaĩ-yeùk* sa-â sui tsóh-
yaũ*, chung-táng shan-ts'oi, m̄-ko m̄-ai.
- K.Ch.: K'ui cheùk mat shaam à? Yaũ mat tâk-tím mà?
- Ng.H.U.: K'ui cheùk yat t'ò fooi-shik kè sai-chong, paāk sut-
shaam, mō tá t'aai, mō taaĩ mô*, taaĩ haak ngaān-kèng*.
- K.Ch.: K'ui ti t'aũ-faàt ch'eūng mà? K'ui yaũ mō so à?
- Ng.H.U.: K'ui ti t'aũ-faàt tsung-shik kè, fei-tak hó tuén; yaũ
se-shiú oō-so, pat-kwòh m̄-haĩ keĩ ch'eūng.
- K.Ch.: K'ui feĩ yik-waāk shaù à?

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ng.H.U.: K'uĩ mǎ-mǎ* feī, k'uĩ yaũ sheung hâ-p'ǎ.

K.Ch.: K'uĩ chûng yaũ mǔ k'eī-tá kè tâk tím ǎ?

Ng.H.U.: K'uĩ kòh peī pín-pín; tsóh-pin mìn yaũ yat-lap taaí kè mǎk*.

K.Ch.: Chûng yaũ mat ǎ?

Ng.H.U.: K'uĩ chèk yaũ-shaú kè meī-chí yaũ yat-chêk taaí hūng-pó-shêk kaal-chí. K'uĩ kòh haú ngaau-chuê yat-chi lui-sùng in.

K.Ch.: K'uĩ haāng lô tsaú, yik-waāk ts'ǒh ch'e tsaú ǎ?

Ng.H.U.: K'uĩ haāng ch'ut moōn-haú chi-haũ, chuèn tsóh. Yan-wai yān toh, tsaũ t'ai m-kìn k'uĩ lòh.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Can you lend me a dime to buy a cigar?
2. I lost a ruby ring in the theater last night.
3. He will go to see a doctor or a specialist about that mole on the left side of his face.
4. If her nose is not flat like that, she would be very pretty.
5. When he is excited, he stutters.
6. She is quite fat, about 5' 3" in height; and has a doubled chin, brown hair and blue eyes.
7. Although he a caucasian, he likes oriental food.
8. His hair is grey and short, but his beard is black and long.
9. The identity of this thief is not know, but the police thought it may be a woman.
10. I have a gun in my pocket, and I intend to use it if necessary.
11. The police officer caught the thief but his accomplice escaped.
12. He is about your size but he wears eye-glasses.
13. I want to buy a big ruby ring as a birthday present for my wife.
14. His voice was so low that I could hardly understand what he said.
15. Officer, I would like to report a robbery.
16. He doesn't smoke cigarettes but cigars.